CANADA'S LAST WAR—AND THE NEXT

C. P. Stacey

AT a time when the civilized world is again cowering under the shadow of catastrophe, the long-delayed publication of the first general instalment of the official history of Canada's participation in the war which ended twenty years ago* has a gloomily appropriate and topical flavour; and the book is, in its own decidedly restrained fashion, something of a tract for the times. Pleasant reading few are likely to find it, though there is here much matter for pride as well as for sorrow; but nobody can deny that it is, in the best sense of the word, instructive. Its object (says the preface) is to provide "a memorial for participants, a source for historians, a manual for soldiers, and a guide for the future." It provides all four most admirably; but we may be forgiven for remarking that at the moment the last of the four is first in importance. It is to be hoped that these volumes will be read and digested not by soldiers only, but also by intelligent citizens and not least by politicians. From them they may learn much that may be valuable to themselves and their country in the near future.

These volumes, it may be remarked, plunge into the thick of the Great War with almost no preliminaries. The preface notes that an introductory account of the earlier development of the Canadian forces "when prepared was found to be too voluminous." Such an account prepared by the Historical Section would be an important addition to the literature of Canadian history as well as a valuable adjunct to the present work; its absence, in fact, is one of the few serious objections that can be made to these volumes. It is to be hoped that the "voluminous" account will yet be published.

The task of an official historian is difficult at best, and in Canada perhaps especially so. The difficulties have been skilfully surmounted here. On controversial subjects the author rarely expresses a direct opinion; his method is to present the evidence to the reader

**Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914-1919.* General Series, Vol. I: *From the Outbreak of War to the Formation of the Canadian Corps, August 1914-September 1915.* By Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., B.Sc., R.C.A., Director of the Historical Section, General Staff. Maps and Sketches compiled and drawn by Captain J. I. P. Neal, R.C.E. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1938. Pp. xxviii, 596; lvi, 464. (Text, $2.00; Chronology, Appendices, and Maps, $1.50.)

and allow him to draw his own conclusions. For example, he makes no attempt either to paraphrase or to discuss the Napoleonic valedictory which the late Sir Sam Hughes presented to every man in the First Contingent before it sailed. He is content to remark that the troops "received it with mixed feelings," and to present the document itself in an appendix. To this technique no exception can be taken; and at times the effect is indeed more devastating than that of any mere words of criticism. At the same time, Colonel Duguid has contrived to escape in large measure the dullness which is so often the bane of official publications. The book is, of course, no novel, but it is readable and interesting. Its worst literary fault is a tendency to conscript the humble comma for duties for which it was never intended; the worst complaint which it will elicit from the general reader is the inevitable one that the mass of detailed battle-narrative occasionally overwhelms him. Colonel Duguid's work, however, can now serve as a basis for future accounts which will meet the more limited needs of the layman. Surveying the book as a whole, it is no more than justice to say that the author and his assistants in the Historical Section of the General Staff have done a quite astonishingly complete, competent, and admirable job, and have produced a history worthy of its subject.

The great battle highlight of the present instalment (which brings the story down to the formation of the Canadian Corps in the autumn of 1915) is the Second Battle of Ypres, the heroic and tragic story of which, beginning with the first German gas attack, is most comprehensively related. Yet for Canada today even this has, perhaps, less significance than the full and careful account of earlier events: of the defensive measures taken in the Dominion on the outbreak of war, and the raising and equipping of the First Contingent. On these less dramatic but very important topics the present writer proposes to concentrate his attention.

* * *

We have of late heard much of the problem of defending Canada's coasts against hit-and-run raids. In this connection the events of 1914 offer considerable instruction, even though no such raids actually came to pass. At the outbreak of war, two fast and efficient German light cruisers (the *Nürnberg* and *Leipzig*) were within reach of the Pacific coast; and the panicky measures which were taken to protect that coast against them reveal how ineffective the Dominion's pre-war defence policy had been, especially on the naval side.

Thanks to political dissension, Canada in 1914 possessed (for all the tremendous noise of the past four years) no means of driving off a single small German cruiser, had one chosen to attack. She had on the Pacific only the ancient training cruiser *Rainbow*, twenty-three years old and very slow. On August 3, this vessel went bravely to sea (at the request of the Admiralty) to search for the *Leipzig*. "She had been able to complete only up to half her proper complement (121 as against 229) and 44 were newly joined naval volunteers entirely untrained; she had no high explosive shells." In these circumstances, it can have been little comfort to Commander Hose to receive from Ottawa the message, "Remember Nelson and the British navy. All Canada is watching." The *Rainbow* waited for the *Leipzig* off San Francisco until August 10; then she was compelled to return to Esquimalt to coal. Three hours after her departure, the *Leipzig* arrived. (The German vessel's object was an attack on the C.P.R.'s *Empress* liners, but this was thwarted by her failure to arrange for coal from the American city.) That three-hour margin averted a pitiful tragedy which would have plunged all Canada into mourning. If Canadian politicians will study this episode, they will find in it useful lessons on the dangers of an unrealistic naval policy and in particular that of assuming that there will be time to organize naval defence after war has begun.

The chief attempt at improvisation made at this moment was the purchase of two submarines which had been built at Seattle for Chile but refused by that country. These were delivered on August 5; but they were without trained crews (and submarining is the most specialized branch of naval technology), and also without torpedoes until those of H.M.C.S. *Niobe* arrived by rail from Halifax on August 15. Colonel Duguid takes a liberal view of their value, but the present writer finds it difficult to believe that these craft, "manned . . . mostly by volunteers," were really formidable during the period of danger. In 1914, we are forced to conclude, the west coast's security depended upon the Royal Navy—and, still more, upon the Japanese Navy, which alone had in the vicinity vessels heavy enough to cope with the German armoured cruisers which were loose in the Pacific. Today (thanks to Canada's activity at the Imperial Conference of 1921) there is no longer an Anglo-Japanese alliance. The implications for the next war are sufficiently obvious.

* * *

Turning to the military side of the picture, our eyes are instantly compelled by the personality of Sir Robert Borden's first Minister of Militia. On this singular man and his administration Colonel Duguid's volumes are literally a mine of information, though (as already noted) he usually leaves it to future historians to draw the inferences. And those historians are certain to find tremendous interest in the picture of Sam Hughes which can be pieced together from this book and its appendices. The interest goes beyond that inevitably aroused by the spectacle of an unusual human creature placed in unusual circumstances. Here, too, there are lessons for modern Canada: lessons especially concerning the functions of a civilian minister in charge of a military department, and the special problems of raising forces at the outset of a war—problems which the Dominion may have to encounter again in our generation.

The total effect of the mass of evidence here presented is most damaging to Sir Sam's reputation, not as an honest and patriotic man, but as an effective public servant. The account of him in the recently-published memoirs of Sir Robert Borden (who suffered much from him) is similarly destructive; yet Sir Robert wrote, "No other man could have accomplished during a similar period what he did achieve in the training and organization of the First Canadian Expeditionary Force." This opinion has been expressed by many others besides Sir Robert; and it is a pity to have to say that the *Official History* pretty clearly indicates that it has very little foundation. Sir Sam brought to his task boundless energy and self-confidence, but very little else; and after a careful examination of the record it seems impossible to avoid concluding, not merely that he did *not* perform it better than any other man could have, but that any other man of respectable intelligence and moderately forceful personality could, by using the machinery which was at hand in the Militia Department, quite probably have done it better than Sir Sam himself.

Within the narrow limits of its means, the Department had made fairly effective preparations against the catastrophe of 1914. Since the South African War the Dominion's military forces had undergone a gradual but comprehensive reorganization, not the least valuable feature of which was the provision of an adequate professional staff (partly composed of Canadians, partly of officers lent from England) which had addressed itself to the problem of preparing plans of action for various emergencies. One product of this activity

was the "War Book" (prescribing the domestic defence measures to be taken in the event of hostilities) which, on Sir Robert Borden's showing, proved invaluable in 1914. Another was the provision of mobilization schemes, one of which was designed to serve the purpose of raising from the militia for service abroad, if need arose, an expeditionary force of one division and one mounted brigade. The scheme was admittedly not perfect, but it "did supply a considered plan for the provision of troops on a fair ratio throughout the Dominion and for a force of the same composition as that called for in August, 1914."

This scheme, carefully prepared by experts against the precise emergency which had now arisen, Colonel Hughes threw into the waste-basket on *July 31, 1914*. He now proceeded to short-circuit the whole militia organization, putting the various Military District commands out of the picture while he himself at the centre communicated directly with the regimental units of the militia (226 in number) over the business of raising volunteers. "The Military District staff organization, designed to operate in every military contingency, had no effective part for the next ten critical days." In other words, Canada's professional soldiers, whom she had educated over a long period of years and at considerable expense so that they might serve her in just such a crisis, were pushed aside, while one amateur at Ottawa improvised plans in collaboration with the other amateurs in the militia units. Today, in retrospect, the situation seems almost incredible; at the time, it was understood only by a few people behind the scenes. In 1916, the Minister attempted to justify his actions to Parliament, in words whose absurdity can have few parallels in the annals of Ottawa:

> There was really a call to arms, like the fiery cross passing through the Highlands of Scotland or the mountains of Ireland in former days. In place of being forwarded to the district officers commanding, the word was wired to every officer commanding a unit in any part of Canada to buckle on his harness and get busy. The consequence was that in a short time we had the boys on the way for the first contingent, whereas it would have taken several weeks to have got the word around through the ordinary channels.

In connection with this amazing statement, Colonel Duguid mildly points out that even in 1866, when the Militia Department's organization was much more rudimentary and communications much less developed than in 1914, "a force of 14,000 Canadian Militia was twice actually under arms within twenty-four hours," as a result of orders sent "through the ordinary channels."

What were Hughes's motives in voiding the prepared scheme? Political partisanship, reinforcing what Sir Robert calls his "insane egotism," may well have been one; copies of the scheme, in essentials, had been communicated confidentially to district commanders just eight days before Sir Sam took office with the Conservative government in 1911. But a further factor was certainly that antipathy to regular soldiers and regular military methods which was an obsession with him and was constantly reflected in his actions. He liked nothing better than to entrust important military tasks to civilians whom he would designate as honorary lieutenant-colonels; and the results, more often than not, were unfortunate. The whole episode is an object-lesson in the relations of civilian ministers to the fighting services, by which (we may hope) Canada will profit when next she goes to war. The writer is far from arguing that the civilian should abdicate in favour of the soldiers; this would be undesirable from every point of view. On the contrary, he should be most jealous in guarding his control of policy; but his supervision should be general and he should be chary of too much interference with details and technical matters. In these things the opinion of the expert whom the country has trained for the purpose deserves to carry far more weight than it ever did with Sam Hughes. Adherence to the plans prepared by experts is by all odds likely to be the best method of ensuring effective action in the event of war; and it can hardly be doubted that if and when a Canadian government again takes the decision to send troops abroad it will find to hand plans more effective than those improvised by Hughes in 1914, when (to mention only one drawback) many volunteers were accepted who had had no military training whatever. Next time, if greater use is made of the existing militia organization and personnel, it may be possible to place troops in the fighting line in a slightly shorter period than the seven months of 1914-15.

True, some items must be chalked up for Sam Hughes on the credit side. He worked hard to increase the efficiency of the militia before 1914; realizing the magnitude of the struggle, when it came, before most of his countrymen, he favoured proportionate exertions; he had a "far-sighted predilection" for machine-guns. And he did one thing at least for which every Canadian can be grateful: when Lord Kitchener proposed to break up the First Canadian Division and divide its units among British regiments, he told that obtuse Englishman to go to the devil. Nevertheless, it may be hoped that

Canada will never produce another Sam Hughes; and, indeed, it seems most unlikely. Even in 1914 Sir Sam was a bit of an anachronism, left over from an earlier state of society. (It may be recalled that he had served against the Fenian raiders in 1870.) The kindest and perhaps the truest view of him is that which sees in him the embodiment of the North American frontiersman of earlier days, with his self-confident amateurism and incorrigible mistrust of the professional. His military ideas derived largely from the period when all the equipment a soldier was supposed to require was a rifle, a bag of cornmeal, and a stout heart. He was actually (much as it would have angered him to be told so) far more of an American than a British type; one feels that, had his lines been cast in another age and country, he would have been thoroughly at home with Andrew Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, mowing the redcoats down. Indeed, the historical type which he most closely resembles is the American politician-soldier of 1812-14; we remember James Monroe, not content with being a member of Madison's Cabinet, proposing to put on a general's uniform and take command of the Northern Army. The same tendency appeared in Hughes; there are many examples in the *Official History* of what Sir Robert Borden calls his "absurd inclination to fill not only the role of Minister of Militia but that of Military Commander;" and Sir Robert further tells us that he would have loved to take a military command in France—but could not bring himself to relinquish the Militia portfolio. "To remain Minister of Militia and to hold an important appointment at the Front would have been the ideal situation so far as his outlook was concerned." Future Defence Ministers, let us hope, will be satisfied with their civilian status (which gives them, after all, far greater authority than any uniform); it is hard enough to be Godolphin or Castlereagh, without aspiring to be Marlborough or Wellington at the same time.

* * *

On the innumerable other lessons which this book can teach, space forbids us to enlarge. The problems of supply, however, must at least be mentioned. There were many attempts at improvising arms and equipment of Canadian pattern, almost all unsuccessful in the end. The most tragic of such cases was that of the Ross rifle (whose history, in point of fact, went back to 1902), a weapon for which Sir Sam continued to fight stubbornly in the face of accumulating evidence of its inefficiency; the most comic was that of the

MacAdam entrenching tool (invented by Sir Sam's lady secretary). The moral, on the whole, would seem to be that the best policy is to stick to equipment and armament of British pattern (but to manufacture it in Canada wherever possible). As for munitions, one remark must suffice: six months after the outbreak of war, the total Canadian production of 18-pounder shrapnel was 500 shells a week; yet there were times when Canadian guns fired over 1,000 rounds *per gun per day*. Here it is hardly necessary to point the moral; but if previously-prepared arrangements for the effective large-scale production of shells are not in evidence at the very outset of another war, the government of the day will have some very difficult explanations to make. Nothing could be gloomier reading than the accounts given here of those battles in 1915 in which Canadian infantrymen were sacrificed in attacks which want of adequate artillery preparation rendered hopeless. (This was the year in which British guns were frequently limited to a daily expenditure of three rounds each.) The merest common sense suggests the desirability of making certain *now* that there is available a supply of heavy and other artillery, and a reserve of shells, adequate to at least the early needs of any force that Canada is likely to put in the field in the event of another war. Colonel Duguid's workmanlike presentation of hard and often unpleasant facts is going to make it more difficult for future Canadian statesmen to escape responsibility in such matters. They will have no excuse, at least, for pleading ignorance of the lessons of the past.

A POET YOUNG AND OLD—W. B. YEATS

A. J. M. Smith

IN the death of William Butler Yeats at the age of seventy-three the English-speaking world has lost its greatest poet, one who invites comparison with the most admired poetic figures of the past and demands an attention as searching and as rewarding as we are glad to offer Donne or Blake. Like these men, Yeats was a great poet because he was a great man. He was a personal force, vigorous, uncompromising, and intelligent, a refutation of the popular notion of the poet as a pale, ineffectual creature, turbulent, distracted, and adorable. From the beginning of his career he took an active part in controversy and public affairs, and his work in founding and guiding the Abbey Theatre testifies to the practical energy with which he threw himself into the hurly-burly struggle for the recognition of the true place of art in the life of Ireland. But it was mainly in his poetry (and by being in it most completely himself) that Yeats showed how style and every other excellence of literature must arise out of character in active contact with life.

We need not feel surprised that such a demonstration should have been attended in an age like our own by unusually heavy risks and particularly alarming dangers. The measure of Yeats's powers can perhaps best be gauged by considering the very heavy odds against which he had to struggle and the triumphant success he finally won. He had to free himself from a number of clogging encumbrances, such, for example, as the poetic diction of the 'nineties, and escape from the cloistered aestheticism of the disciples of Pater. Yeats, indeed, was the only poet of the "tragic generation" who succeeded in creating permanently interesting poetry out of the rather enervating poeticality of the *fin de siècle* and survived to become a strong and healthy influence on the best poetry of the succeeding generations. This was not entirely because he was a stronger personality than the other poets of the Rhymers' Club, though it was in part. He had the good fortune to discover and utilize the rich and almost untapped literature of Celtic legend waiting to lend its imaginative power to English poetry, and, although this too brought its special difficulties and temptations, it was singularly suited to his temperament and talent.

Two forces, we learn from the *Autobiographies*, had been mould-

ing the sensibilities of the young poet. The first was the influence of William Morris and the pre-Raphaelites, to which he had been exposed in the drawing room of his father's house in Dublin and later in London, and the second was the impression made upon him by the gray beauty of the Galway coast and the deep imaginative power in the life of the Gaelic-speaking peasants, among whom he used to spend the holidays at the home of his grandparents. From the one he derived an enthusiasm for the most significant of the contemporary movements in European art, the revolt against realism under the banner of the Symbolists, and from the other the inspiration to simplify, strengthen, and purify his verse that ultimately led him away from the refulgence of some of the early poems to the sinewy austerity of the later.

Stimulated by the excitement of the symbolist discoveries, the young poet set out to make a delicate music and monotonous rhythm induce in the reader a receptive mood approaching an hypnotic trance, while at the same time, under the direction of the other impulse, he was trying to rid his verse of the yellows and reds of Spenser and Shelley and seeking a sensitive, nervous rhythm and a bolder, more naked image. He believed that in the strong, uncorrupted, fantastic imagination of the Irish countryman he had found a meeting place for the two forces that were directing his poetry. Symbolist erudition and popular balladry could here be fused. "I learned from the people themselves," he wrote in *Ideas of Good and Evil*, "that they cannot separate the idea of an art or a craft from the idea of a cult with ancient technicalities and mysteries. They can hardly separate mere learning from witchcraft, and are fond of words and verses that keep half their secret to themselves."

This is undoubtedly true, and can easily be illustrated—as easily from English folk poetry as from Irish:

> The maidens came
> When I was in my mother's bower;
> I had all that I would.
> The bailey beareth the bell away;
> The lily, the rose, the rose I lay.

Or, as George Peele remembered a country ceremony,

> Gently dip, but not too deep,
> For fear you make the golden beard to weep.
> Fair maiden, white and red,
> Comb me smooth and stroke my head,
> And thou shalt have some cockell-bread.

It is a significant commentary on how hard it is to be a modern poet that it took Yeats half a lifetime of discipline and thought to achieve something like the union of the strange and the simple that these Tudor dance poems express so effortlessly. Yet that he did succeed such verses as the following from a poem in *The Wild Swans at Coole* (1919) seem to indicate:

> Upon a grey old battered tombstone
> In Glendalough beside the stream,
> Where the O'Byrnes and Byrnes are buried,
> He stretched his bones and fell in a dream
> Of sun and moon that a good hour
> Bellowed and pranced in the round tower.[1]

This is poetry that the middle class could make nothing of. "Indeed," Yeats went on to say, "it is certain that before the counting house had created a new class and a new art without breeding and without ancestry and set this art and this class between the hut and the castle, the art of the people was as closely mingled with the art of the coteries as was the speech of the people . . . with the speech of the poet."

But the more closely he came in contact with the people the more certain he grew that the art of the coteries, at least in so far as it meant the weary ornateness of the *fin de siècle*, was enervating and seductive. He came to believe, he has written, that the insistence of the poets of the Rhymers' Club "upon emotion which has no relation to any public interest gathered together overwrought, unstable men." And he described them as "too proud, too anxious to live alone with the perfect, and so one sees them . . . like charioteers standing by deserted chariots and holding broken reins in their hands . . . ." He was growing aware, too, that the fairyland of ancient Ireland had been offering him a rather facile escape from reality.

The theme that reveals itself to the reader of Yeats's work in its chronological order is the problem of the place and usefulness of the poet in the modern world. It is a significant problem, and Yeats made it dramatic because he was aware of a conflict in his own mind. His two subjects, inspirations, aims, were not coalescing as he had thought they would, and he was coming to realize

[1]There is, of course, a harsh, sardonic tone in these lines that betrays their modernism. It should be noted, too, that Yeats could not have written them in the early period we are here considering.

that the truly valuable one was that derived from the harsh, unsentimental strength of the peasant. "The peasant mind as I know it," he declared, "[is] a mind that delights in strong sensations, whether of beauty or of ugliness, in bare facts, and is quite without sentimentality." Such a mind could hardly care for lines like these:

> A weariness comes from those dreamers, dew dabbled,
> the lily and rose;
> Ah, dream not of them, my beloved, the flame of the
> meteor that goes,
> Or the flame of the blue star that lingers hung low
> in the fall of the dew:
> For I would we were changed to white birds on the
> wandering foam: I and you!

But it might easily respond to a poem where direct serious sincerity clarified and simplified the expression:

> A pity beyond all telling
> Is hid in the heart of love:
> The folk who are buying and selling,
> The clouds on their journey above,
> The cold wet winds ever blowing,
> And the shadowy hazel grove
> Where mouse-grey waters are flowing
> Threaten the head that I love.

The prime mover in Yeats's development of a harder, more direct, and more realistic style was his own acute awareness of reality, his natural inability to deceive himself for long—at least so far as art was concerned. Contributing factors were his growing disillusionment with Irish politics ("the seeming needs of my fool-driven land") and his busy practical activity at the Abbey Theatre. He determined to make his poetry mean something to vigorous, simple men whose chief attention was given not to art but to a trade or a profession.

As a result, beginning about 1907 but not coming to its full perfection until *The Green Helmet* (1912) and *Responsibilities* (1914), a new and startlingly different style revealed itself in Yeats's poetry. Incantation and hypnosis were abandoned; the rhythm became the rhythm of speech; the imagery was made hard, precise, and clear, the diction homelier and fresher, and the thought more tightly packed. The result was an intellectual poetry, usually disillusioned, often bitter, and sometimes savage. Not since Ben Jonson's "Ode to Himself" has such a magnificent arrogance informed and given

dignity and passion to poetry as in some of the occasional poems and epigrams of this period.

In the lyrics the poet had found his ideal image in a woman who seemed to be an embodiment of the Homeric age,

> With beauty like a tightened bow, a kind
> That is not natural in an age like this,
> Being high and solitary and most stern . . . .

And he sharpened his thought with the vision of such austerity and passion before his eyes. It schooled him to write lines which possess the intense compression and vividness of Dante:

> I would be ignorant as the dawn
> That merely stood, rocking the
> glittering coach
> Above the cloudy shoulders of the horses.
>
> The fire that stirs about her, when she stirs. . . .
>
> Suddenly I saw the cold and rook-delighting
> heaven
> That seemed as though ice burned and was
> but the more ice.

No modern poet, save Ezra Pound, has this peculiar clarity and intensity of vision, this eye made aquiline by thought.

II

Much as they admired the brilliance of the imagery and the dynamic speed of the thought in these new poems, the critics were somewhat embarrassed by the framework of myth and symbol that, about 1917, under the influence of dreams and spirit messages Yeats began more and more thoroughly to incorporate into his verse. He had, of course, as early as the turn of the century affirmed his belief in magic, in the *anima mundi* of the neo-Platonists, and in certain Arabian doctrines concerning the soul's spiral struggle from existence to existence. But he now set himself to construct a system which would describe in terms of an astrological symbolism all the varieties of human character. These were arranged in twenty-eight lunar phases, from natures the most subjective and beautiful, artists, contemplatives, and beautiful women, to natures the most objective and ugly, business men and politicians. There was a complex system of oppositions between the Self and the Anti-Self, the Mask and the Image, the outer and inner life of the individual.

At the same time this symbolism was extended to provide an illustration of the cyclic reiterations of world history—a Spenglerian approach, perhaps, but presented in terms of Ptolemy and Plotinus.

In a recent preface, that to one of the plays in *Wheels and Butterflies* (1934), Yeats described his attitude with considerable wit. "In 1894," he wrote,

> Gorky and Lunacharsky tried to correct the philosophy of Marxian socialism by the best German philosophy of their time, founding schools at Capri and Bologna for the purpose, but Lenin founded a rival school at Paris and brought Marxian socialism back to orthodoxy: "We remain materialist, anything else would lead to religion." Four or five years later Pius X saw a Commission of Catholic scholars considering the text of the Bible and its attribution to certain authors and dissolved the Commission: "Moses and the Four Evangelists wrote the Books that are called by their names; any other conclusion would lead to scepticism." In this way did two great men prepare two great movements, purified by modernism, for a crisis when, in the words of Archbishop Downey, they must dispute the mastery of the world.
>
> Yet there is a third myth or philosophy that has made an equal stir in the world. Ptolemy thought the precession of the equinoxes moved at the rate of a degree every hundred years, and that somewhere about the time of Christ and Caesar the equinoctial sun had returned to its original place in the constellations, completing and recommencing the thirty-six thousand years, or three hundred and sixty incarnations of a hundred years apiece, of Plato's man of Ur. . . .
>
> But because of our modern discovery that the equinox shifts its ground more rapidly than Ptolemy believed, one must, somebody says, invent a new symbolic scheme. No, a thousand times no; I insist that the equinox does shift a degree in a hundred years; anything else would lead to confusion.

Yeats could afford to be playful; for the myth had served him well: it had helped him to write such remarkable and successful poems as "Ego Dominus Tuus," "The Second Coming," and the *Four Plays for Dancers*, and it had become, as he had defined it, "one of those statements our nature is compelled to make and employ as a truth."

Most of the critics have been content to agree that in this phase the poet

> Spak muchel of the operaciouns
> Touchynge the eighte and twenty mansiouns
> That longen to the moone, and swich folye
> As in our dayes is nat worth a flye.

In *After Strange Gods* Mr T. S. Eliot has not dismissed the subject without some serious and significant criticism. One would not expect Mr Eliot to be displeased by Yeats's rejection of the myth of progress, of science, and democracy, nor to regard as quite value-

less a scheme that recalls the subtle, erudite, and completely logical method of medieval thought. What Mr Eliot laments is that Yeats had to piece together such a seeming hodge-podge of arbitrary and original symbols. "Mr Yeats's 'supernatural world'," he declared, "was the wrong supernatural world. It was not a world of spiritual significance, not a world of real Good and Evil, of holiness or sin, but a highly sophisticated lower mythology summoned, like a physician, to supply the fading pulse of poetry with some transient stimulant so that the dying patient may utter his last words."

It is possibly true that Yeats would have found it easier to be a poet in medieval Christendom or even had he been a modern Catholic; but this is idle speculation. Mr Eliot's criticism really amounts to saying that Yeats was not a religious poet. This is true. Yeats is a philosophical poet, and what he has given us is a metaphysical and imaginative interpretation of history and of character, an interpretation made possible only by the trellis-work frame of myth. The reader does not require to know or accept its details in order to apprehend the poetic truth of the resulting poems. Indeed, as Mr Eliot has written elsewhere, "a philosophical theory which has entered into poetry is established, for its truth or falsehood in one sense ceases to matter, and its truth in another sense is proved."

Time, however, has refuted Mr Eliot's charge. The stimulant wasn't transient, and the patient didn't die; for in the poetry of Yeats's last decade, particularly in *The Tower* (1928) and *The Winding Stair* (1933), his art came to its most triumphant flowering —not by abandoning the mythology but by assimilating it so thoroughly that it cannot be separated from the poetry.

III

The last poems come directly from the private and public life of the poet. They are at once objective and intensely personal. He writes of his house, his countryside, his friends. Irish politics—Yeats served as a senator in the Free State parliament—are an integral part of them. Political feeling and thought have been fused into a new poetic whole and share with all the other experiences that crowd into the poet's consciousness his passionate awareness of the total of reality.

This is the "total of reality" of an old and richly experienced artist, a man who had the wisdom to be schooled by action and

contemplation, and the character to submit to a rigid intellectual discipline. For nothing is clearer than that the development of Yeats's art went along with, and was caused by, a development in character. With what seems like prophetic clairvoyance Yeats wrote in 1910, "You can find but little of what we call character in unspoiled youth . . .; for . . . it grows with time like the ash of a burning stick and strengthens towards middle life till there is little else at seventy years."

Character and innocence, achieved as the result of intellectual toil, enabled Yeats in his old age to write his "memories of the hot blood of youth" and "reconsidered passion" without the sentimentality of trying to pretend that bitterness is not one of the appropriate emotions in which to contemplate them. Bitterness and innocence kept his imagery sharp and added a homelier roughness. His poetry had grown more "humorous," and more familiar, and his figures were at once vivid details of a specific scene and universal symbols that evoke the mood in which the poem lives and has its being.

> I pace upon the battlements, and stare
> On the foundations of a house, or where
> Tree, like a sooty finger, starts from the earth;
> And send imagination forth
> Under the day's declining beam, and call
> Images and memories
> From ruin or from ancient trees. . . .

The usefulness of tradition, the blessing of strong ancestors, pride of craftsmanship, the faith of friends, the knowledge that these things can outlast time, thought that finds its best expression in quick blood and clear flesh, emotion expressed in movement and act, art as the eternal crystallization of Nature, the order-giving dignity of the wonderful art of Byzantium—these were the themes that preoccupied this old poet in his final years. And now, thinking of his death, we recall the beautiful lines in "The Tower" that sum up so perfectly the essence of Yeats's achievement.

> It is time that I wrote my will;
> I choose upstanding men
> That climb the streams until
> The fountain leap, and at dawn
> Drop their cast at the side
> Of dripping stone; I declare

They shall inherit my pride
The pride of people that were
Bound neither to Cause nor to State,
Neither to slaves that were spat on,
Nor to the tyrants that spat,
The people of Burke and Grattan
That gave, though free to refuse—
Pride, like that of the morn,
When the headlong light is loose,
Or that of the fabulous horn,
Or that of the sudden shower
When all streams are dry,
Or that of the hour
When the swan must fix his eye
Upon a fading gleam,
Float out upon a long
Last reach of glittering stream
And there sing his last song. . . .

GERARD HOPKINS AND HIS INFLUENCE

LAURENCE BINYON

IN the summer term of 1890, when I was half-way through my time at Oxford, I was invited by the President of my College and his wife (Margaret L. Woods, the poet and novelist), to dine and meet Robert Bridges, whose name I then heard for the first time. The President had a cottage on Boar's Hill, the only house then existing on that heathy ridge which has since become thick-sown with the dwellings of dons and poets. We dined at this cottage and walked down after dinner to Oxford in the midsummer twilight. Bridges impressed at first sight by his splendid presence, his lean stature, handsome features, thick black hair and beard, and leonine eye. In talk he was friendly and encouraging. Before parting, he and his wife asked me to stay for a night at their home, an eighteenth-century manor-house at Yattendon village in Berkshire. There we had much talk on poetry; and in the evening Bridges brought out and read me some poems by his friend Gerard Hopkins, who had died the year before, and who, Bridges said, had invented a new prosody for English verse, a prosody which he himself had experimented in. Among the poems I then heard were one or two of the "tragic" sonnets, which greatly impressed me. Manifestly this unknown poet who had never published was a poet of extraordinary originality, utterly unlike any other. I did not see at this time examples of Hopkins' more difficult manner, which I probably should not have appreciated. I was especially interested by his new prosody; it seemed to promise scope for fresh effects and for admitting a fresh kind of matter into verse; and very soon I ventured on experiments in it myself.

The younger generation today can, I think, have no conception of the angry passions and resentment caused among critics of that day by any liberties taken with traditional metre. The Tennysonian tune had got into their heads, and nothing would drive it out. A reversed accent in an iambic line, though common enough in Milton —but they had forgotten Milton—raised storms which raged even in the columns of an evening newspaper, and actually appeared on a poster, as I well remember. Hopkins' poems, if not wholly ignored, would have been thought a deliberate outrage, and simply

execrated. No wonder, then, that Bridges kept them back till a change of taste should make appreciation less difficult, and ears more attuned. In 1893 he was asked to contribute to A. H. Miles' "Poets of the Nineteenth Century," and consented only on condition that a selection from Hopkins' verse should also be included; but the collected poems did not appear till 1918, by which time, partly through the gradually growing appreciation of Bridges' own technical experiments, partly by a change of mood and mental atmosphere in the literary world, the ground was prepared.

We all know what fascination the poetry of Hopkins has had for the younger generation of poets and poetry-readers. Fascination is the word; for it is a strange kind of spell that it exerts, once it has been yielded to, causing one to forgive the startling singularities, the often-contorted syntax, the queer words and queer uses of words; one is fascinated into accepting them, because it is manifest that the poet is so passionately sincere, and because it is equally manifest that he is an artist unusually learned in his art.

Hopkins was well aware of his oddity, which was not a thing sought-after but innate; nor did he regard it as a virtue. "No doubt my poetry errs on the side of oddness. I hope in time to have a more balanced and Miltonic style." So he wrote to Bridges in 1879; and in a later letter (1888): "What I want [in composition], to be more intelligible, smoother, and less singular, is an audience." And yet he could not be persuaded to publish, and so attempt to acquire an audience.

The oddity appears in the technical terms he invented for his new prosody. His term "sprung rhythm" has been accepted. But why "sprung"? When asked what it meant, he said it was "something like abrupt" (because it allowed two stresses to come together abruptly, which could not happen in the old prosody). We are no nearer a reason for the choice of "sprung;" and other terms, such as "over-rove" and "outride," are less happy and convincing inventions than "chortle" and "galumph" in the poems which Alice read to Humpty-Dumpty.

Still, there is no doubt as to what Hopkins meant by sprung rhythm. It is quite simple; it is verse measured by stresses and not by syllables, so that one stressed syllable by itself may constitute a foot.

Sprung rhythms are often found here and there in our classic poets; and this is only natural, since our instinct to put a strong

stress on one syllable in a word and more or less slur the rest is universal. They are common in nursery rhymes. But it was something new to found a consistent prosody on stress alone. It is true that Coleridge in the preface to *Christabel* announced that the poem was written on this principle, with four accents in each line, whatever the number of syllables. But already in the fifth line—

How drowsily it crew—

he has lapsed into the ordinary syllabic metre, and throughout he shows no consistency. Very different was Hopkins' rigorous application and expansion of the principle. Take the first stanza of *The Wreck of the Deutschland*, the poem in which the new prosody was first established and its possibilities explored:

Thou mastering me
God! giver of breath and bread;
World's strand, sway of the sea;
Lord of living and dead;
Thou hast bound bones and veins in me, fastened me flesh
And after it almost unmade, what with dread,
Thy doing: and dost thou touch me afresh?
Over again I feel thy finger and find thee.

Here was something beyond anything conceived of by Coleridge; a new organization of metrical structure, with cadences unheard before in English verse.

Novelty of itself is no merit in a work of art. What was the gain, the value, of this innovation? Hopkins claimed that his sprung rhythm is "the most natural of things. It is the rhythm of common speech and of written prose, when rhythm is perceived in them."

In ordinary English verse the metre is one thing and the rhythm another. The metre supplies the underlying pattern, the rhythm arises from the interplay between this and the speech-accents. If the speech-accents and the metrical beats always coincide, the verse soon becomes intolerably monotonous. In our public schools it was long the custom (perhaps still is) to read Latin verse aloud according to the scansion, with entire disregard of the speech-accents (quantity being confused with stress): *Arma virūmque canō*, and not *Arma vírumque cáno*. This barbarous habit infected no doubt the reading aloud of English verse, necessitating the stressing of syllables which have no stress in speech. Our blank verse is full of metrically stressed but naturally un-stressed syllables. Why not, Hopkins argued, do away with all these fictitious accents and found the metre on the stresses of speech; count, not by the number of

syllables in a line, but by the number of stresses? The gain will be this, that the infinite variety of speech-rhythms will lie open to be explored and exploited; verse, on its "musical" side, will be fuller and wider in range.

But this is not all. The poet's vocabulary will, by the adoption of metres corresponding in their beat to the normal pronunciation in speech, admit without incongruity words that in traditional metres appear prosaic or stilted because their syllables have to be slightly lengthened out instead of rapidly dismissed as in speech. We pronounce a word like "cabbages" with a single strong stress on the first syllable, but in traditional metre there is a metrical stress on the last syllable, giving just a little too much importance to the word. In contemporary poetry the entire freedom of vocabulary is one of its most noticeable features. ("Entire freedom" is perhaps saying too much, for now it is the "poetical" not the "vulgar" word that is taboo.)

These are the advantages of "sprung rhythm." A disadvantage is that it is not so suitable for long poems as traditional metre, because in a long poem the sense of continuity is important, and in the handling of blank verse by a master the subtle interplay between the ground-pattern and the rhythmical variations played upon it, now exposing and now veiling the metrical scheme, yields all the variety desired. It might perhaps also be argued that the habit of heavily stressing one syllable in a word and tending to swallow the rest is, though very English, not wholly admirable, and that the paying attention to the syllables, as in our traditional verse, though originally a foreign innovation, has its value as a corrective. When I remember how the porters on Italian railways call out the names of the stations I feel that the Italians enjoy their language, and especially their vowels, much more than we do.

If Hopkins had written nothing, the movement away from tradition in metre and towards the adoption of speech-rhythms would no doubt have taken place. At one time it seemed that "free-verse" would be the alternative for the innovators. But the stimulant of difficulty in the form being absent, free verse attracts much less than it did. Most of it is markedly poor in rhythm. Hopkins showed how by preserving metre, but changing its basis, novel and wide-ranging rhythmical effects could be obtained.

Hopkins' influence on later verse has been both direct and indirect. Bridges was his first disciple, and the first to accustom Eng-

lish ears, through poems like *London Snow* and *The Dead Child*, to the rhythms of the new prosody, before Hopkins' own poems were known. Other poets followed him. But Bridges' practice in what Hopkins called "mitigated sprung rhythm" was not at all so revolutionary as Hopkins'. For though this new prosody was in principle quite simple, its inventor complicated it with all sorts of additional devices and associated with it his own peculiar idioms, such as inversions of word-order and the assertion of a continuous rhythm without pauses at the line-endings, with the corollary of rhymes like

> But his eye no cliff, no *coast or*
> *M*ark makes in the rivelling *snowstorm.*

Bridges' innovations, in fact, were much more noticeable in the "loose Alexandrines" of his later time, in which, abandoning the stress-principle and returning to a syllabic measure, he used the utmost liberty of rhythmical movement within the fixed frame of the twelve-syllable line. He told me that he had come to think this the better solution.

Hopkins' direct influence came after the War. I do not imagine that the subject-matter of his verse—his devotional vein, his patriotic feeling, his admiration for the soldier, his extreme fastidiousness—any more than the strict rules he made for himself in verse-writing, made much appeal to the young poets of the day. But there was an edge and poignancy, an exciting quality, in all he wrote, which, together with the sense of liberation from traditional conventions, the audacities of diction and construction, could not fail to attract a generation born into a changed, a shaken and still heaving world, and craving for new moulds into which to pour their emotions.

The strict and logical carrying out of a new principle in any art is much rarer in England than in the Latin countries; Hopkins was exceptional among English poets in this, and in regarding poetry as an art, not only as a vent for emotion; and in all art his preoccupation was with design. He studied Milton, whom it is now a fashion to belittle, with extreme admiration. Though in the younger poets one comes across palpable imitations of Hopkins, I do not think any of them has laid down strict rules for himself, as he did. They generally seem undecided as to whether they are measuring by stress or by syllable. Sprung rhythm, according to Hopkins, if written "anyhow" is "a shambling business:" but it is unlikely that anyone will follow him in his exacting self-discipline. I should suppose that

in practice contemporary rhythms have been more influenced by T. S. Eliot, who arrived at his own rhythms by the study of other models.* Eliot is much looser in his treatment of metre, but his aims appear to be similar to Hopkins'; directness of attack, rhythm of speech, discarding of superfluous words.

Hopkins condemned Swinburne (who, he said, "had no real understanding of rhythm") for his archaic diction; he maintained that a poet should write in the language of his own day. Here again is something that unites his aims with those of contemporary poets; and though his verse, with its rare words, frequent coinages, and compound epithets, is far from being ordinary speech, yet it is direct in address and does not draw on the stock poetic vocabulary.

There is still an important point to be noted. Hopkins emphatically declared that his poetry was "for recital, not for perusal, as by nature verse should be." (Somewhere he uses the word "oratory," just as Blake did in the preface to *Jerusalem*; and Blake in his Prophetic Books must be accounted a precursor of the tendencies which Hopkins represents, though he was far too impatient to systematize his experiments.) Those who are put off by Hopkins' violences and eccentricities in the handling of language should try reading him aloud. I never really appreciated the *Leaden and Golden Chorus*—his most elaborate composition in a "musical" point of view, which on the printed page seems full of strange verbal gambols, repetitions, and intricate movements—till I heard it spoken, very beautifully spoken, by a choir of voices. All at once the impediments to appreciation were swept away; one perceived the intention behind each phrase, each movement; how they were related, how they cohered; the continuity of it all; and the rippling or cascading quality, such as composers can get in music but which poets rarely get in words, entranced the ear. The audience was thrilled.

I believe Hopkins was right; that poetry should be spoken. And the practice of speaking it, though to many a new notion, is spreading. It is a searching test for a poem, just as performance is for a play: what is dead, inert, will not survive the test. Contact with a living audience makes for reality. There is something unreal about odes, for instance, written on the model of Greek choruses which

*Does the opening of *The Waste Land* ("April is the cruellest month") carry an allusion to the first line of one of Hopkins' sonnets, "Nothing is so beautiful as spring"?

were sung and danced: to compose for an actual chorus is to work for set conditions, and set conditions, instead of hampering, stimulate an artist.

So far I have been writing chiefly about Hopkins' technical achievements. But there is no significant change of technique which is not generated by a change of mood. Form is largely dictated by matter. Hopkins' peculiar idiom cannot be dissociated from the inner core of his poetry. He was gifted with exquisite senses, warmly moved by the beauty of the world, beauty in cloud and sky, trees and flowers, birds and animals, even more by beauty in choice types of human beings: his verse vibrates with the note of an ecstasy wrestling to find language that may convey it all fresh in live words, words that are not counters but things. His observation is imaginative and subtle; he loves to note living movement; to colour he was specially susceptible. But he could never give free rein to the sensuous side of his nature; he was a Jesuit, vowed to religion and strict vows; he checked himself from writing any poetry that his superiors might not approve; he was often in doubt whether he ought to indulge his gift at all, and for long intervals repressed it. Nor was this repression imposed only from outside; there was a natural austerity within him, in conflict with the natural sensuous delight. Significantly he says: "I always knew in my heart Walt Whitman's mind to be more like my own than any other man's living. As he is a very great scoundrel that is not a pleasant confession. And this also makes me the more desirous to read him and the more determined that I will not."

This inner conflict it is which gives Hopkins' poetry its peculiar intensity, such as surrender to either side of his nature could not have produced. And this intensity is sharpened to an extreme when the poems come from heart-searing and mind-torturing experience, as in those sonnets, *Carrion Comfort* and the rest:

> Why do sinners' ways prosper? and why must
> Disappointment all I endeavour end?
> Wert thou my enemy, O thou my friend,
> How wouldst thou worse, I wonder, than thou dost
> Defeat, thwart me? Oh, the sots and thralls of lust
> Do in spare hours more thrive than I that spend,
> Sir, life upon thy cause.

Hopkins' range was narrow, his production small, but he has this peculiar, overpowering intensity. I think he often fails of his aim, but his intention is always that of an artist. No poet was ever more original.

AMERICA AND THE NEXT WAR—AN ISOLATIONIST'S ESTIMATE

C. Hartley Grattan

THE people of the United States have never been noted for unanimity of opinion on major public policies. From time to time there has been extraordinary popular support for particular leaders and for particular policies, but let a condition arise which requires a drastic redefinition of policy, or a firm reiteration of an old policy which circumstances have called into question, and the people—or the publicists and politicians who give voice to their sentiments—immediately fall upon one another with a vigour which must strike outsiders as little short of amazing. At the moment an outstanding subject of furious debate is American foreign policy, a hardy perennial about which Americans have rarely been in complete accord when they have been sufficiently aroused about relations with other nations to have any opinions at all.

While the debate is ordinarily conducted on the political level, American foreign policy is really triune in character. It involves economic, political, and military considerations. A good deal of the muddlement which is to be found in the public declarations on the subject arises from the failure to recognize the ways in which the three factors are interlocked. There is a rather strong disposition to compartmentalize thinking about these matters and to phrase a *political* foreign policy compatible with the deep-seated moral ideals of the masses of the people, an *economic* foreign policy which accords with the position of the United States as a great capitalist-imperial power, and a *military* policy which is continental in character, the emphasis falling upon naval development. However often attention is called to the need for co-ordinating the three elements if a completely successful policy is to be formulated, failure is always the lot of the perfectionists. American foreign policy persistently remains a muddle of disturbing and misleading contradictions.

To confound confusion, the United States stands between Europe and Asia and must take up a position with regard to both areas. Naturally and inevitably American discussion about foreign affairs consists largely of what shall be the attitude *vis à vis* Europe.

Even when Asia is brought to the fore, the Americans are very apt to take a European view of Far Eastern affairs. As far as I am aware, there is no peculiarly American policy with regard to the Far East—even the Open Door dogma (now being liquidated) is of British origin. Under ordinary circumstances Americans are pro-Chinese and anti-Japanese, but it is well known that in economic terms the American involvement in Japan is much larger than in China, whether the evidence be direct investments or trade figures. The more powerful pull of Europe—the greater reality of Europe in the American imagination—leads to the formulation of foreign policy largely on the basis of what has happened or is thought to be about to happen in Europe. Thus at the present moment, while it can hardly be alleged that Americans are unaware of what is happening in the Far East, the public debate is chiefly concerned with the American attitude toward Europe, especially toward the fascist powers of Europe. The Asiatic question enters in almost as an after-thought and there is little clear recognition of the fact that a somewhat different attitude should be taken toward it. This duality of objective makes it difficult, if not impossible, to coordinate the three elements of foreign policy in a fashion which will serve equally well in both instances.

The only really satisfactory way to gain an appreciation of the immense complications involved in the argumentation over foreign policy is intensively to examine representative declarations on the subject, paying particular attention to the implications on salient points. For this purpose the views of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull, ex-Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, and ex-President Herbert Hoover may profitably be selected, with incidental reference to the statements of representative politicians and publicists.

Under the constitution, foreign policy is in charge of the President. The Secretary of State is his executive officer. It is nevertheless true that not all presidents have interested themselves in foreign policy. When one does take a very open and active part in this field it is customary to say that such a President is "his own Secretary of State," this implying that the titular Secretary is merely taking orders. President Woodrow Wilson, it is well known, was his own Secretary of State, and it is clearly apparent that the current aspiration of President Roosevelt is to follow a similar course. The Senators and Representatives traditionally have the

right to demand clear statements of the President's successive positions and general line, and through the powerful committees on foreign affairs in both houses, of which that of the Senate is the more important, great pressure can be brought to bear on the President and Secretary. Furthermore, it is to the Senators and Representatives that the organized pressure groups and the unorganized voters usually turn when they want to influence foreign policy. No President or Secretary is ever able to leave the influence of the legislative arm of the government out of account altogether. For if a policy is pursued to a point at which the only solution is a declaration of war, the declaration must be obtained from the Senate and House. It is not within the power of the President to issue such a declaration on his own volition. It is for these reasons that the final struggle over foreign policy is that between the President and the Congress.

President Roosevelt's declarations on foreign policy have not been consistent during his six years in office. Many of his speeches on the subject have been in the nature of trial balloons, and when the response has been unsatisfactory, the idea has been allowed to die. In recent weeks, however, the President's interest in the question has obviously been increasing; and it is not so interesting to discover and point out the inconsistencies between his current declarations and those made earlier (though they are many and glaring) as to try to discover what is in his mind at the present time. In his annual message to Congress, delivered on January 3, 1939, the President said:

> Words may be futile, but war is not the only means of commanding a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. There are many methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people. At the very least, we can and should avoid any action, or any lack of action, which will encourage, assist or build up an aggressor. We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not let that happen any more.

When joined with earlier and subsequent statements and actions, the clear deduction is that the President's policy is to facilitate the co-operation of the United States and the so-called democratic powers in any way which will prevent the fascist nations from gaining their objectives. This is merely an involved way of saying that President Roosevelt has returned in his time to the Wilson slogan

of making the world safe for democracy—allowing of course for the fact that the policy must be executed in a far different world from that known to Woodrow Wilson. In the light of this, the untrue story that the President told the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs that the frontier of the United States was in France, and the true story that he actively furthered, over the protests of high army officials, the purchase of airplanes by the French government, gain the high significance attributed to them by the Senate. It is painfully obvious that the President wishes to abandon the strict non-participation policy formulated after the investigations of Senator Gerald Nye[1] and, running quickly over any reversion to the traditional principles of neutrality, to fly to the opposite position of making the United States *at least* a source of *matériels de guerre* for nations victimized by aggressors, the vital decisions on the points involved to be made by the President.

In an effort to smother the uproar occasioned by the "leaks" as to what he told the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in secret conference, the President, after a significant delay, gave the press a very loosely worded declaration which he said represented American foreign policy. It consisted of four points:

> We are against any entangling alliances, obviously.
>
> We are in favour of the maintenance of world trade for everybody—all nations—including ourselves.
>
> We are in complete sympathy with any and every effort made to reduce or limit armaments.
>
> As a nation—as American people—we are sympathetic with the peaceful maintenance of political, economic, and social independence of all nations in the world.

What these points really mean is not at all clear, but it is plain that there is nothing in them which precludes the line the President is believed to wish to establish as the guiding policy for the United States. The question of entangling alliances is one of the oldest of American red herrings and means absolutely nothing in the practical politics of war. As Woodrow Wilson was always careful to insist, the United States never joined the Allied powers in alliance; the United States became an "associated" power. Denial of any interest in establishing an alliance does not destroy the possibility that there is a strong wish to establish a most intimate association.

[1]Special Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry, Senator Gerald Nye, Chairman. During 1935 and 1936 this Committee issued a many-volumed report on its findings.

The second point is similarly open to various interpretations. To favour the maintenance of world trade for everybody does not make impossible an active economic policy of trade promotion by the United States. The posture of the world market at the moment means that such a policy will disadvantage and irritate competing nations. The arrangements concluded between the United States and Brazil subsequent to the President's statement, which will markedly damage the trade of Germany and worsen German-American relations, indicate the possibilities hidden behind the pious words. The third declaration has small immediate significance in a world in which all nations are bent on increasing armaments. To have any significance at all it would have to be implemented by complicated programmes of domestic economic and political reconstruction in the several nations, of which the signs are lacking at present. The final declaration merely phrases the American moral dislike for conquest by force of arms. To prevent the use of armed force to subvert the political, economic, and social independence of independent nations obviously requires active intervention on the part of the United States. That, of course, is what the President wants. To give the statement meaning, the United States must open its markets to nations victimized by aggressors.

The President's *alter ego* in foreign affairs, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, recently made a more extended statement of the official American position:

> The abstinence by all nations from use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations.
> Adjustment of problems in international relations by process of peaceful negotiation and agreement.
> Faithful observance of international agreements.
> Upholding of the principle of the sanctity of treaties. The modification of provisions of treaties, when need therefor arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation.
> Respect by all nations for the rights of others and performance by all nations of established obligations.
> The maintenance and strengthening of international law.
> Promotion of economic security and stability the world over.
> The lowering or removing of excessive barriers in international trade.
> Equality of commercial opportunity and the application by all nations of the principle of equality of treatment.
> Limitation and reduction of armament.

These points need no gloss; they are either platitudinous or merely reiterate American policies long familiar to the world; but how they

are, singly or collectively, to be made effective is a bit of a mystery. Those dealing with trade can be explained by reference to Hull's policy of reciprocal trade treaties and to the Brazilian-American financial arrangements through the American Import-Export Bank. It is therefore only necessary to add that Secretary Hull is prepared to follow the President right down the line in his desire to scrap the non-participation policy in favour of a (temporarily?) limited participation programme.

One of the strongest and potentially one of the most influential declarations in support of the President's policy, from outside administration circles, is that of ex-Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, which took the form of a letter to the *New York Times*, on March 7, 1939. It gains special significance in that it draws together so many facets of the argument in one document. There is no need to go outside it to discover the supporting arguments and considerations. Among other points, Mr Stimson made the following:

> There is an increasing number of our people who feel that, in the face of the situation abroad, our government should follow a policy of farsighted affirmative action rather than one of drift and negation. . . . Recent actions indicate that this may be also becoming the policy of our government. . . . I believe that our foreign policy cannot with safety be geographically limited to a defence of this hemisphere or of our own continental boundaries. . . . One very common objection to such an affirmative policy is . . . that we are needlessly irritating and antagonizing nations with whom otherwise we might safely live in peace. . . . I think that the fundamental error involved . . . is an imperfect appreciation of the basic aims and methods of the so-called fascist governments, by which term I mean the three nations united by the so-called Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis, . . . It is a radical attempt to reverse entirely the long evolution out of which our democracies of Europe and America have grown. . . . I am confident that we are confronting an organized attack upon the very basis of civilization. . . . We cannot ignore the fact that at almost any moment an armed attack may be aimed by the fascist group of powers against the vital safety of one of the two peace-loving nations upon which today rests in large part the safety of our own civilization—Great Britain and France. . . . The defence against such joint action in Europe and Asia by the fascist powers can only be securely accomplished by the common action of the naval power of the three large democracies, including the United States. . . .

The genesis of Mr Stimson's argument is clear. It stems directly not only from a study of the actual nature of fascism—and with his diagnosis I entirely agree—but also from a conscious or subconscious recollection of the propaganda with which America was flooded during the First World War. What Mr Stimson desires is

that the United States meet the menace he sees by an "association" —God forfend an alliance!—with Great Britain and France after the pattern of 1917. This is probably the President's policy in more explicit statement than Mr Roosevelt yet feels he can give it.[2] It should be noticed that Mr Stimson is not prepared openly to declare for the sending of American troops to fight in Europe. But as Great Britain has now announced the policy of sending an army to France, her American friends will no doubt follow after.

Before exploring the reactions of the Senators opposed to the President's policy, it may be profitable to glance momentarily at a speech made by ex-President Hoover who represents a sizable group of die-hard Republicans. Speaking at Chicago on February 1, 1939, Mr Hoover said, among other things:

> We in America are indignant at the brutalities of these systems [dictatorships in twenty nations] and their cruel wrongs to minorities. We are fearful of the penetration of their ideologies. We are alarmed at their military preparations and their aggressiveness. . . . These proposals to use some sort of coercion against nations are of course a complete departure from neutrality in other peoples' war. . . . Let me say . . . that any form of direct or indirect coercion of nations is force, and is the straight path to war itself. . . . America can make war, but we cannot make permanent peace in Europe or Asia.

Ex-President Hoover, that is, appealed for an isolationist policy and took a stand which is in radical contradiction to that which the Republican party held during the First World War, especially in the election of 1916. But this is rather less interesting at the present time than the fact that Mr Hoover stands today at the opposite pole from Henry L. Stimson who was, it may be recalled, his Secretary of State. This is but one, if very striking, illustration of how the controversy over foreign policy has today riven all groups in the United States.

In essence, the Senators who oppose President Roosevelt's policy—or adumbration of a policy—take the line that any form of assistance to other nations, on the basis of favouritism as between belligerent powers, will lead inexorably to war. The proof cited is the course of American affairs from 1914 to 1917. Thus Senator Robert M. La Follette, following in the footsteps of his father, declares: ". . . The moment we get into the position that we are only going to furnish war supplies and materials to one group of nations,

[2]Mr Stimson's statement was enthusiastically endorsed by Secretary Hull and the same position was advocated by Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, in his Bronson Cutting Memorial Lecture.

we have taken an unneutral step and in the event of war in Europe we would be following the deadly parallel of our course between 1914 and 1917. . . ." An equally potent and frequently used argument is that which forecasts complete failure to achieve the objectives for which the people would be asked to fight. Here again Senator La Follette has made a clear statement of the position: ". . . One thing I think the American people should keep in mind constantly is that modern war can never attain its objectives. We only have to go back to the last war, which was to make the world safe for democracy, to prove that point." Again, the opposition Senators are concerned with the domestic consequences of the prospective war. Senator B. C. Clark stated in debate: ". . . We ourselves might win the war against foreign dictatorships and emerge as a totalitarian State ourselves." Senator Gerald Nye has traversed almost every point which can be brought up against the line the President wants to follow. He has the great advantage of an intimate knowledge of the course of events leading to the participation of the United States in the First World War, and he has very brilliantly stated the importance of day-to-day decisions in arriving at the conclusion which he seeks to make impossible—participation in war:

> No single action was responsible for American involvement in the World War. Rather it was the cumulative force of a long series of day-by-day actions, each establishing precedents for those that were to follow and each bringing involvement closer.
>
> In the thunder of angry and emotional oratory, amidst high-sounding but vague words which make for confusion, between seemingly contradictory policies punctuated by incidents of official secrecy—all of which constitute the backdrop of the Washington scene today—it appears that this country has no foreign policy, except that of drift and day-to-day expediency divorced from realism.

The remarkable thing is that the debate thus far has taken its origin from but one element in the trinity which makes up a complete foreign policy—defence. And in spite of the oratorical and argumentative power of the opposition, there has been little disposition on its part to use its strength to hamper the administration's policy on this matter. At the heart of this debate, then, there is a characteristic flaw: no real effort has been made to co-ordinate political and economic foreign policy with defence policy. Indeed the only evidence that there is any felt necessity for doing so is the action of the House in striking out the provision which would have allowed the beginning of work on defences for the island of Guam.

This tactic would seem to mean that the House, at least, does not favour aggressive action by the United States in Far Eastern waters. It chooses to regard the Hawaiian defences as the desirable outposts of the United States in the Pacific. Other than this tenuous evidence, nothing is available to show just what foreign policy the House believes the defence appropriations will eventually implement. It is a reasonable speculation, however, that few Congressmen envisage any more radical use of the armed force of the United States than the defence of the Western Hemisphere. Many of them undoubtedly believe that they voted defences of the continental United States only.

A group of twelve Senators, however, has used the defence debate as an excuse for raising not only general questions of political foreign policy but also to give notice of a determination to prevent overseas adventures by a most radical departure from traditional procedure. The twelve have introduced a measure to prohibit the making of war overseas without a popular referendum. In putting forward the bill their spokesman, Senator La Follette, declared:

> The referendum would be invoked only in case of a war on foreign soil. It would not even prevent our participation in such a war. It would merely guarantee that we send our forces abroad only when the people have expressed their approval at the ballot box.
>
> The referendum principle assumes that the people, in the end, are best able to decide whether or not they want to fight in Europe or Asia, and for what goals. Those who have to do the fighting, make the supreme sacrifice, and in the end pay the staggering cost of war, are entitled to make the vital decision for peace or war.

The measure was introduced with full knowledge of the fact that it would be opposed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, not to mention a majority of the Senators. The purpose was strategical rather than strictly practical. It represents, on the one hand, an effort to give notice to the President that he is going too far (in the opinion of the sponsors) in his efforts to guide foreign policy into war-breeding posture and, on the other, it is an appeal to the country, for it provides a focal point around which whatever popular opposition there may be to overseas war may gather. Already Messrs Roosevelt and Hull have declared their opposition to the measure, taking the ground that it is an unnecessary invasion of the presidential prerogatives in conducting foreign policy and a dangerous abridgement of the representative principles underlying American institutions. The people have, on their part, also spoken.

The most recent relevant polls taken by the American Institute of Public Opinion showed that 58 per cent of the voters favour such a referendum (a decline from 71 per cent in a similar poll held in 1936), while 83 per cent oppose participation in foreign war.

The current debate will reach its climax when the neutrality legislation comes up for revision. The President's demand for greater freedom of action, supported by Secretary Hull and numerous private organizations and individuals, is dictated by his desire to carry through to the bitter end the general policy he now favours. While there is nothing in American law today which prevents any nation not at war from purchasing anything it desires in the United States, under the existing neutrality legislation that right is cancelled or limited when war breaks out. Unlike his great predecessor Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt wants the *legal* right to be partial as between belligerents. Wilson was content to carry on in accordance with the traditional law of neutrality. His partiality arose in quite a different fashion.[3] But Roosevelt demands the right to be unneutral from the beginning of hostilities. In the world as it is today such a policy will lead inexorably to war. If the President wins his point, it can be taken for granted that in the Second World War the United States will be "associated" with Great Britain and France in war. It is against this inevitable upshot that the opposition wishes to make provision. Quite apart from the larger considerations, it is argued to be dangerous to give such powers into the hands of any individual.[4] The war-making powers of the President are already tremendous—too great for public safety[5]—and yet it is proposed to enlarge them! The struggle over the revision of the neutrality legislation cannot fail to be of major proportions. From the conclusion arrived at, far-reaching consequences for the United States and the world will flow.

[3]See *Why We Fought* (New York, 1929); and *Preface to Chaos* (New York, 1936), chap. II. Both books by C. Hartley Grattan.

[4]Charles Beard writes, in the *New Republic*, Jan. 18, 1939: "It seems preposterous to charge the President with seeking a dictatorship because he wants a reorganization of the federal administration and then turn around and make him a real dictator in a far more important matter—the power to manoeuver the country into a position from which war is the only escape."

[5]Colonel E. M. House admitted this in one of his few replies to critics of Woodrow Wilson's conduct during the First World War. See "Wilson Early for War" (*The Nation*, July 27, 1932), by C. Hartley Grattan; interview with House in the *Boston Daily Globe*, July 27, 1932; and "Colonel House's Self-Defense" (*The Nation*, Dec. 14, 1932), by C. Hartley Grattan.

II

Thus far attention has been chiefly concentrated on Washington. It is profitable, however, to glance briefly at the view of certain publicists. Illuminating points to be derived from a reading of their pronouncements can be summarily made.

1. There is no agreement as to what attitude should be taken toward Great Britain and France—Chamberlain and Daladier. As noted above, Henry L. Stimson feels no reluctance whatever to co-operate with them in action against the fascist powers. This also appears to be the view of Mr Roosevelt and Mr Hull. It is not the view of Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who bitterly denounced the Chamberlain-Daladier policy on February 22, 1939, in an hysterical address over the radio. And Lewis Mumford in his vigorously written book, *Men Must Act*, will also have none of them. He advocates independent anti-fascist action by the United States, the action to take the form of a comprehensive non-intercourse policy. On the other hand, Mr Mumford is clearly prepared to endorse following up non-intercourse with force—that is, he is willing to throw the country into war—while Harry Elmer Barnes accompanies an equally hostile view of Great Britain and France with a strict neutrality policy!

2. Whereas Mr Stimson concluded his statement in support of affirmative action with an appeal for an abandonment of the experimental domestic policies characteristic of the Roosevelt New Deal, for the purpose of strengthening business and uniting all classes, Mr Mumford, and many who feel as he does, accompanies his proposals with an equally eloquent appeal for a left-liberal domestic policy which in its implementation would be more radical than that of Mr Roosevelt in his palmy days. On the other hand, proponents of neutrality like Harry Elmer Barnes and John T. Flynn explicitly warn their readers that participation in war means the end of liberal domestic policies and the institution of something like fascism. Charles Beard, from a different angle, also fears the domestic consequences of war and discounts heavily the chances of accomplishing anything constructive abroad. Mr Flynn, in addition, is convinced that the powerful upsurge in favour of an elaborate defence policy is in large part motivated by a desire to bring into being a spending programme more acceptable to the conservatives, and he states the argument that, far from being better than spending for social ends,

it is infinitely worse. In short, writers of Mr Flynn's persuasion—there are others—see in the defence-and-war programme a triumph of reaction here and now.

3. The proponents of neutrality do not find themselves in accord either. Plainly Mr Hoover and Mr Flynn are not in agreement on domestic policy. Nor can Mr Hoover find an ally in Stuart Chase, whose book, *The New Western Front*, is an argument for isolation. And none of these gentlemen is to be suspected of lining up with Father Coughlin!

4. One of the most remarkable phases of the matter is the going over to an armaments-war policy on the part of liberals and radicals who, only a few short years ago, were furiously anti-war. The very persons who took greatest satisfaction in Senator Nye's *exposé* of the role of financiers, armament-makers, and propagandists, in the First World War, now propose to give them a free hand in the Second World War. Included among them, laughably enough, are the Communists.

Agreement on policy does not mean, then, that there is fellow-feeling about the implementation of the policy. Mr Mumford might take up arms against Hitler, but he would find small satisfaction in carrying out his hunting expedition under orders from Mr Stimson if it involved going along with Chamberlain and Daladier. In short, the failure to co-ordinate economic policy with political policy makes the encouragement of the arms programme a very dangerous enterprise for those who favour liberal and radical domestic economic and political programmes. Yet that is precisely what is happening. The muddlement could hardly be more complete than it is today.

It has become so complete, indeed, that the epithets are flying about with an appalling disregard for truth and justice. There is a progressive debasement of the intellectual plane on which the debate is conducted. Three protests against this trend indicate what is happening. The first is from Charles A. Beard who is opposed to the President's policy: "Advocates . . . have called opponents bitter names. They have said that we are immoral, foolish, short-sighted and stupid. One distinguished advocate has said that we are like Cain who murders his brother and then asks whether he is his brother's keeper." Senator Nye recently remarked: "Already do we find our leadership worked to a point where it permits no criticism of its foreign policy, if any. Critics of that policy are cast

aside as 'boobs' or 'liars' and are being referred to as pro-Fascists prompted by partisan prejudices." In another connection, Professor Frederick Schuman, whose knowledge of foreign affairs is unrivalled, wrote in *Europe on the Eve* (p. 510): "Such verbalizations are either the dishonest devices of unscrupulous propagandists or the intellectual drivel of psychopathic fanaticism."

But within a few weeks he, too, so far forgot himself as to perpetrate the following remarks in the *New Republic*: ". . . pacifists, passivists, isolationists *and their Fascist allies*." (My italics.) If this evidence means anything, it means that the war psychosis is developing in the United States *before any war has broken out*. This bodes ill for the envisaged idealistic upshot of the war the radicals, liberals, and New Dealers propose to support with American power. It is importing into the United States the intolerance which is official policy in the fascist nations and lends point to an aphorism which Mr Mumford, who distributes harsh and prejudicial words with shocking abandon, quoted with approval in his book without fully understanding: "A man becomes the image of the thing he hates." Alas, he does!

III

It is unlikely that there will be any immediate resolution of the problem in the immediate future. What is going on today is a sparring for position. Since so many elements are involved, and since the prospects are so poor that they will be brought into rational and logical relation with one another in accordance with the basic assumptions of any single group, it is on the cards that no final solution will be made in time of peace. Until men's mouths are closed and their pens shackled by censorship, the debate will go on. When war breaks out in Europe, it will be brutally closed. Balancing the forces at work, it is this commentator's guess that the reactionaries will win the argument as far as domestic policy is concerned, that they will carry the country into war on the side of the democracies, and that a large proportion of the liberals and radicals will go marching off to the war (or to the propaganda mills), not because they will dislike the domestic policy any less but because they will still hate the fascists more. The only refuge of those who call down a plague on both the houses will be the hope—idle no doubt—that they somehow survive and find themselves able to say, "I told you so"!

ROYAL COMMISSIONS IN THE DOMINION: A NOTE ON CURRENT POLITICAL PRACTICE

A. BRADY

> We are unanimous in believing that the appointment of Royal Commissioners is useful for the elucidation of difficult subjects which are attracting public attention but in regard to which the information is not sufficiently accurate to form a preliminary to legislation. That this view is generally held is obvious from the fact that the number of Royal Commissions has been greatly increased in recent years. But we have some doubts whether in all cases the practical results achieved have been commensurate with the time, labour, and expense involved. And we are disposed to deprecate the appointment of Royal Commissions on subjects as to which there is no reasonable prospect of early legislation.—*British Report on the Procedure of Royal Commissions* (1910).

THE above quotation has a significant application for Canada in 1939. A consequence of the contemporary agitation of opinion concerning our institutions, expressed in the newspapers and on the platform, has been a critical concentration upon the costs of government; among them the costs of the many royal commissions zealously appointed by premiers in recent years. Singularly naïve and ill-informed as are some of the current criticisms on the structure and processes of democratic government, it is difficult to deny the right of a citizen to ask questions, even when they border on the absurd, and the question whether royal commissions have a useful function, or whether their achievements are worth the recent expenditure upon them, is far from absurd in view of the fact that the costs of federal royal commissions in the last six years have well exceeded one million dollars. The expenses of some of the principal commissions have been:

The Price Spreads Commission	$220,573
National Employment Commission (including registration branch)	$335,549
Royal Commission on the Textile Industry	$174,335
Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations (to June 20, 1938)	$209,259
Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System (to June 23, 1938)	$105,201
Grain Inquiry Commission	$141,468

While these sums are substantial enough to provoke the question as to whether they have been well spent, it is unfortunately quite impossible to place a quantitative or monetary valuation on the work of royal commissions. General and arbitrary valuations on one side of the ledger must counter the stark figures on the other. The function traditionally claimed for a commission of inquiry is to gather and interpret significant facts, and on the basis of the deeper probing of the particular issue to make recommendations that will prove a safe guide to future action by governments. It is assumed that a commission should be composed of men either with expert knowledge of the question or with such training and capacity as will enable them quickly to comprehend it and offer sage counsel. The investigatory technique of a royal commission is designed to substitute for the hurried expedients of harassed politicians a prescription resting on a deeper and more scientific analysis of social phenomena. As such it has had a long and impressive history in England, significantly reaching its zenith in that fertile period of legislation after the Great Reform Bill when the ideas of British politicians were much influenced by the thinkers of the utilitarian school who demanded, with the enthusiastic faith of Bentham, that political action should be made rational.[1]

But neither in Great Britain nor in Canada are royal commissions simply the instrument of a dispassionate spirit of social analysis, used where expert opinion is requisite and where its recommendations may be acceptable. On the contrary, in Canada especially, they have come to be fashioned and determined by the propagandist and other tactics of party government, and to be utilized either in influencing or placating public opinion, or in assisting a government to dodge responsibility for action expected by a portion of the public until there exists perhaps a more suitable alignment of political forces. In brief, royal commissions are one of the competitive methods of democratic parties; and to consider them otherwise is to ignore the influences which determine their appointment at a given time, the terms of reference prescribed for them, their personnel, and other significant features. When a prime minister appoints a royal commission, he may be concerned with obtaining a dispassionate analysis by experts of a given issue;

[1]H. M. Clokie and J. W. Robins, *Royal Commissions of Inquiry*, Stanford University Press, 1937, is a useful study of British royal commissions.

but he is just as likely to be interested in other purposes; e. g., he may seek to influence public opinion in a certain direction, or, while the commission investigates, play for time as he decides how to act on the contentious question. When suggesting that he may wish to influence public opinion, I imply that he anticipates broadly the nature of the commission's report—this he may do because he appoints the commission and prescribes its terms of reference—or at any rate anticipates that the publicized day-by-day investigations will have a particular influence. He will ordinarily know the views of the commissioners, although not always in any precise way; at any rate he will certainly know the general drift of their thinking. While seeking to appoint men of intellectual integrity whose judgment commands wide respect, he will usually be human enough to appoint only those with whose philosophy and cast of thought he has sympathy. Is it an accident that most men appointed to royal commissions in Canada, excepting professors who are quaintly assumed to be without political bias, have an attachment to the same party as the prime minister of the day? Even in the creative era of royal commissions in England, from 1830 to 1870, the charge was often made that they furthered the views of political parties—a charge elaborated by that embittered opponent of Whig reform Toulmin Smith in his *Government by Commissions Illegal and Pernicious* (1849).

Since royal commissions are engaged in the task of preparing the way for action by governments, their work in the nature of things assumes a political character. They are less concerned with that elusive thing "social truth" than with prescribing, under existing political and economic circumstances, the basis of acceptable and effective action. Hence their task differs only in degree, not in kind, from that of the democratic political leader in formulating a policy. They may employ more *expertise* in reaching a judgment, but the astute modern leader increasingly seeks expert advice, and when in power has at his elbow an array of permanent experts in the public service. Recognizing this fact, one is less likely to look upon a royal commission as a kind of medicine man providing something distinctive that lies beyond the powers of the ordinary political chieftain. In truth the appointment of a commission is dictated mainly by political expediency. It may have the primary and traditional purpose of carrying out a meticulous and detailed analysis by experts not in the employment of the

government; on the other hand, it may be designed simply to influence public opinion, or to assist the prime minister in dodging a responsibility for a decision properly resting upon him. And perhaps, while he resorts to this expedient, he may be failing to use the experts permanently paid by the government to render advice—a proceeding doubtless expensive to the tax-payer, but dictated by the prime minister's desire to impress upon the public that in appointing to the commission men outside the service he is seeking fresh advice (for the civil service is sometimes distrusted).

These general remarks are readily illustrated in the many royal commissions that have met in Canada since the onset of the depression in 1930. Governments, exceptionally unsure of themselves in face of the complex problems of economic dislocation, have resorted to commissions partly out of a genuine desire for advice, partly to influence public opinion in a period when the national parties were threatened with disintegration, and partly to stall for time like a pugilist sparring for the gong.

The Royal Commission on Banking and Currency, headed by Lord Macmillan, was a body of experts, exploring as such the problems of banking in Canada and the possible place of a central bank. It undertook a task where the gathering of varied evidence was warranted and indeed necessary. Yet this Commission served the political ends mentioned above. Because of its personnel the nature of its report was a foregone conclusion. On the issue of a central bank the government might with greater despatch have consulted experts in other ways, but the grand itinerary of the Commission throughout Canada, with public hearings where monetary cranks and sober witnesses, Technocrats and Teachers' Associations presented evidence more or less on the subject, served the government well by conveying the impression that through the Commission it was anxiously consulting the public mind and granting expression to every shade of opinion. Hence confidence was created that the government was alert to its responsibilities. The Commission gave discontented elements an excellent chance "to let off steam," and thereby assisted in relieving the sharp tensions of democracy in a country which distinctly lacks political cohesion.

The Rowell Commission, appointed in 1937, has served a similar function. The embarrassments of federal-provincial finance, and the distribution of legislative powers associated with them,

had been for years acute problems, and among informed students of Canadian government there might be said to be broad agreement as to the essential remedy. The marshalling of evidence in support of a line of action could have been carried out by a few experts employed by the federal government. But for sundry reasons both political parties shrank from anything that would affect deeply the federal constitution, therein revealing perhaps that their leadership was lacking in courage and the higher form of political sagacity. At any rate, Mr Bennett dodged action by putting his trust in a change of mind on the part of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and Mr King, in this as in many other matters, resorted to a Royal Commission to recommend the necessary changes, hoping presumably that its work would have such a fashioning influence on public opinion that any necessary constitutional change would be rendered easier. It goes without saying that the report of the Commission will greatly enrich the literature of Canadian federalism, but the practical recommendations are likely to be little different from those made for many years by the "experts." The chief criterion of their worth will be whether they are able to influence public opinion sufficiently to make political action possible and successful; and that remains to be demonstrated. It also remains to be demonstrated how far the government will implement the recommendations of the Commission; and that is important in this case as in others, for a government that makes no attempt at implementing recommendations is likely using royal commissions as an expensive excuse for not acting.

Another aspect of the current use of royal commissions is illustrated in the work of the National Employment Commission, advocated by Mr King in the federal election of 1935 and appointed shortly after he came into office. The *Interim Report*, published in 1937, was designed to cover the work of the Commission during its first year; and a *Final Report*, published in January, 1938, was a general survey and summary. The *Interim Report* is a singularly unimpressive document, with general recommendations of a platitudinous character. It could in no circumstances be listed as exhibit A in any showing of Canadian royal commission reports. It is fair to admit, however, that the preparation of the report was not the sole or even the main work of the Commission in its first year. The task assigned to the commissioners was not simply to investigate but to investigate and advise, and the report was

intended as a survey of advice given rather than a careful marshalling of the results of research. The *Final Report* has more substance in its economic analysis and recommendations, but both reports raise the question whether a royal commission was the best instrument for what had to be done; whether a branch of the federal Department of Labour, specially staffed, could not have carried out the task equally well, the statistical work being done by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics,[2] and in addition have remained as a permanent agency to cope with what is obviously a more or less permanent problem that requires different treatment from time to time. The federal Department of Labour has hitherto been inadequately staffed with the higher type of research and advisory talent, a fact which suggests that the $300,000 spent on the Royal Commission might have been better expended on strengthening the Department of Labour. Royal commissions are sporadic and transitory, and in most cases their reports are obsolete within a few years. A department, such as that of Labour, if endowed with first-class talent at the top, will gather invaluable experience over the years, and will provide what is clearly required in such a subject, permanent expert guidance. In brief, it would seem to be poor policy and bad economy to make royal commissions a substitute for building up, within key departments, research branches which would make resort to expensive royal commissions less necessary and withal improve the quality of permanent administration.

Of different significance was the Royal Commission appointed, in January, 1936, to investigate the textile industry, after a successful and powerful firm had closed a factory in Sherbrooke, evidently in partial protest against the tariff policy of the Liberal government. The government was convinced "that industry generally, and especially an industry which has had for years the benefit of the protection afforded by the customs tariff, should recognize its responsibility to carry on operations with due regard to its obligations to employees and to the public and not to arbitrarily shut down its plants."[3] The investigation was clearly intended to bring out the facts concerning costs, profits, salaries and bonuses, tariff protection, investment, and volume of pro-

[2]Much help in any case was given by the Bureau of Statistics, and the census monograph of this organization is the best statistical study of the subject.

[3]Remark in *Minutes of Privy Council*, Jan. 27, 1936.

duction, that would illustrate the validity of the government's conviction and enable it to fashion its future policy in regard to the industry. The government was undoubtedly on strong ground in assuming that this type of special investigation was justifiable and that the Tariff Board, or any other existing public agency, was unable at the time to carry it out. But it appointed a Commission that differed in marked and dubious respects from the ordinary royal commission, consisting as it did of one man, Mr Justice Turgeon, who was assisted not merely by a secretary and assistant secretary, but by two highly paid counsel, Mr J. C. McRuer and Mr Elie Beauregard. Mr McRuer and his associate were each paid $100 a day for time spent at home and $125 a day for time on the road, and in addition a living allowance of $20 a day for time on the road. Much critical comment was made, especially in the Opposition press, upon the costliness of the counsel. Obviously if highly talented counsel were to be employed attractive fees had to be paid, but the more important question is whether it was desirable to employ them at all. It was evidently assumed that since there was only one commissioner the counsel would substantially assist in bringing out the significant facts in the examination of witnesses, but the net effect was to make the deliberations of the Commission resemble those of a court, the commissioner presiding as a judge and relying upon the counsel for the major questioning. That this procedure was essential to obtain important evidence may be doubted; for the commissioner had the services of auditors, economists, and other experts who obtained the salient facts. And certainly the employment of counsel introduced into the proceedings an element of special pleading that should be minimized in the work of any commission if it is to retain wide public respect. Moreover, the fostering of an investigatory method which emphasizes judiciousness is valuable as an antidote to the special pleading which constitutes the substance of most political argument.

Previous to the Commission on Textiles special counsel had also been employed by the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, where its dubious features had come to the fore. Two years after this Commission reported, Mr Bennett in Parliament remarked, "The attitude taken [by counsel] was not of that impartial character which, in my judgment, counsel assisting a commission should show; and what is more, I told that gentleman

so."[4] Mr Bennett was sound in his conviction that a counsel proceeding to dig out evidence to support an already formed view was thwarting the true spirit of inquiry by royal commission. Such action adds nothing to the amount of valid evidence, reduces the prestige of the commission technique, and is needlessly costly. On the last point it may be mentioned that forty per cent of the total cost of the textile investigation went to pay the fees of the two lawyers who acted as counsel.

But one fact, abundantly illustrated in the Royal Commissions on Price Spreads and on Textiles, was that the employment of counsel gave a more effective direction to such portion of the investigation as was likely to strike the public attention and influence public opinion. Repeatedly, while these commissions were in session, single facts, emphasized by the counsel and standing out of their context, reached the headlines of the daily press, although often these facts were not of permanent significance. Evidence taken in this fashion had a temporary effect on opinion, and might seem to be justified in the narrower view of political advantage. But immediate political advantage, sought too often and too extravagantly in this way, would soon undermine confidence in royal commissions, hampering them for those forms of inquiry which they are peculiarly fitted to carry out and which are excellently illustrated in the work of the Royal Commission on the Penal System of Canada. The report of this latter Commission is a model of the useful investigation that such bodies can perform.[5]

In conclusion it may be suggested that since democracy is government by competitive persuasion and propaganda, we cannot expect party leaders readily to forgo the use of royal commissions either as a means of relieving popular discontent or as an instrument of influencing more immediate opinion; but it is obviously inexpedient that they should be used frequently else their efficacy, even for these purposes, will decline and their prestige as instruments of rational analysis be damaged. Their influence is likely to be the greater if they are resorted to as a special medicine of the constitution, whose virtues depend upon judicious and, on the whole, infrequent use. Furthermore, they should not be a substitute for the fuller development of permanent research and advisory

[4] *House of Commons Debates*, 1937, p. 2432.

[5] *Report of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada*, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1938.

bodies in the public service. Social science, when related to state policies, is mainly empirical, and may be best interpreted and applied by men who are thoroughly trained in its disciplines but who are brought, through employment in the public service, to see closely the changing facts and necessities that confront governments. *Ad hoc* bodies, such as are royal commissions, cannot fill the role of permanent experts, and this truism requires to be stated at all only because of its tardy and inadequate recognition in Canada as compared, for example, with Great Britain.

The one genuinely positive function which royal commissions may perform is to improve the quality of public discussion. On issues of economic and social policy the level of political debate in Canada is ordinarily not high. The platforms of the parties, formulated before general elections, are too frequently feeble or vaporous, not necessarily because of any peculiar incompetence in the leaders—granted unfortunately that the competence is not always what it should be—but mainly because each party is a group of such divergent interests (economic, racial, and religious) that precision in the utterances of leaders is shunned for fear it may be exploited adversely by their opponents. In brief, the conditions of democratic government in the Dominion seem to make a candid and realistic discussion difficult. Royal commissions, where there is a legitimate case for them, can by brilliantly drafted reports strike public attention, and appreciably raise the level of democratic talk. The argument of politicians will in part be judged by the public in the light of these reports, and the influence of the commissions will thus wholesomely penetrate into political debate, making it easier for politicians themselves to take an intelligent stand on contentious issues. But royal commissions cannot perform this role unless respect for them is preserved by appointing them only when their work is related to prospective legislation and when they are to do something distinctive that cannot be done just as well and more economically by public servants.

LETTERS IN CANADA: 1938

Edited by A. S. P. Woodhouse

The aim of "Letters in Canada" is now so well known, and has met with such general approval, that explanation and apology seem alike unnecessary. To meet the increase in material to be recorded, an essential saving in space has been effected by adopting "block entry" for books as well as for articles. This has enabled us to avoid any reduction in the scope and inclusiveness of the Lists, which must inevitably have impaired the value of the survey. After some experiment a type of block entry has been devised which (it is believed) is in every way as satisfactory as the spacing of titles heretofore used. As was the case last year, we have been obliged (against our will and judgment) to divide the survey, presenting the English-Canadian in this issue, and postponing the French-Canadian and New-Canadian to July.

We wish gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of those who have contributed special notes; the generous aid given us, in our effort to check and complete the Lists, by the staff of the University Library and by Miss Florence B. Murray of the Reference Department, Toronto Public Library; and the zeal with which information has been supplied by many persons, among whom it is not invidious to mention one by name, Mr Charles Clay of the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

PART I: ENGLISH-CANADIAN LETTERS

I. POETRY — E. K. Brown

The poetry of 1938 was markedly less interesting and valuable than that of any other year since the survey of "Letters in Canada" began. 1935 was the year of Mr Pratt's *The Titanic* and Mr Duncan Campbell Scott's *The Green Cloister;* 1936 the year of the anthology *New Provinces* in which the six against tradition made a massed attack on the Canadian public; 1937 the year of Mr Pratt's *The Fable of the Goats*. No work comparable with any of these appeared in 1938.

The most valuable book of the year is an anthology, Mrs Ethel Hume Bennett's *New Harvesting: Contemporary Canadian Poetry, 1918-1938*. The publisher and the compiler are to be congratulated on its comprehensiveness and on its very modest price. The compiler has, however, been too self-effacing: the brief biographical notes are useful, but they should have been supplemented by an introductory essay explaining how our poetry came to attempt new things and to achieve a new manner, and estimating, perhaps, how far the new things and the new manner have been successfully handled. This anthology is clearly destined to be reprinted; and it is not in the spirit of idle criticism, therefore, to say that with an introductory essay by Mr W. E. Collin or Mr A. J. M. Smith (if the compiler does not wish to write one) its usefulness would be hugely increased. A second edition should also be slightly more inclusive: the absence of Mr A. M. Klein is an intolerable blemish in so good a book as this; and the representation of Mr A. J. M. Smith, Mr Watson Kirkconnell, and Mr Duncan Campbell Scott is seriously inadequate. But it is a more important test that what is included in an anthology should be good, than that no good things should have been omitted. This more important test Mrs Bennett does in the main pass triumphantly. From her collection one can see quite clearly the directions of Canadian poetry in the past twenty years: what has been of secondary importance in the period is secondary in her book. One aspect of our contemporary poetry requires, however, much more space than Mrs Bennett allows it: satire. Perhaps it is distaste for satiric poetry that explains the exclusion of Mr Klein; the poems of Mr F. R. Scott included in the anthology would never lead anyone to suspect his vigour in satire; and the overlooking of the claims of Mr L. A. MacKay confirms one in the hypothesis that Mrs Bennett does not care for satire in verse. If the hypothesis is right, it points to a great limitation in her power to do for our poetry all that at this moment an anthologist could and should do.

It seems useful to point out the specific weaknesses of this work since, unlike most good books published in Canada, it will beyond question have a fair sale, a second edition, and a strong influence in the reshaping of our standards of excellence.

Far less useful is *A New Canadian Anthology*, edited by the spirited Nova Scotia poet Mr Alan Creighton with the assistance of Miss Hilda M. Ridley. The editor has excluded, he tells us,

all poems going beyond thirty-two lines; and although one is pleased that he has not applied the limitation with severe literalism (Mr Gordon LeClaire's "Initiate, 1918" extends to thirty-six), the principle is vicious. It is impossible to represent many of our best poets in lyrical snatches. A more serious limitation is hinted in the remark: "In making our selections . . . we were limited to the work submitted to us." It is not clear what this means: Did the editor not invite contributions from all the poets he esteemed worthy of inclusion? Did the poets invited send in mediocre or unrepresentative poems? Whatever the statement may mean, the anthology is not sufficiently representative of our best poetry; and its real usefulness lies in the introduction of notable writers who are either not known at all or are known only locally. The QUARTERLY has, from the initiation of the survey of Canadian literature, had a specially keen interest in talent which is either unsuspected or insufficiently appreciated. A number of the best poems in this collection are by poets who have not as yet published collections of their own; and it is to them that comment here will be confined. The poems I have in mind are Mrs Angus's "West Coast," Miss Monkman's "Sea Burial," Mr Rowland's "Epitaph for Warriors," and Miss Smart's "Bourgeois Afternoon." Space does not suffice for representing all four by quotation; let the closing lines of Mrs Angus's and Miss Smart's poems indicate the excellence of all four. Mrs Angus, in a vein to be contrasted with Mr Smith's in "The Lonely Land," ends

> Bones of an unknown past
> Rootheld by listening trees,
> Ghosts of another race,
> Echoes of older songs
> Haunt me, and keep me
> Alien to soil I love.

In the earlier stanzas, and even in the lines quoted here, there is a shade too much of the Victorians, of Arnold and Clough above all; but there is evidence of intention to renovate the old rhythms and diction. Miss Smart ends more experimentally:

> We cannot cut with hard decision
> through the pleasant web of afternoon.
> Whatever thirst is ours, whatever pain,
> we must delay the reflex and the end.
> Whatever hunger stalks the restless night,
> whatever death yawns in the void of dawn,

we must delay, procrastinate our force.
Our feeling shall be after, after this;
it shall come after, after afternoon.

Appreciative comment on these lines would be superfluous; it is not superfluous to draw attention to the ambiguity of effect in the sixth line.[1]

II

The account of Canadian poetry in 1937 closed with the expression of a hope that during 1938 Mr A. M. Klein, Miss Dorothy Livesay, and Mr L. A. MacKay would issue collections of their recent verse. Under the pseudonym of John Smalacombe Mr MacKay has given us a brochure of seven pages entitled *Viper's Bugloss*. Short and uneven though it is, unsatisfactory as I find the selection, which omits Mr MacKay's most polished and ingenious satires, this little book is, if not the most nearly perfect, the most significant of those with which this survey has still to deal. Mr MacKay's range is notable: it runs from the elaborate richness of

Float slowly, swimmer, slowly drawing breath.
See, in this wild green foam of growing things
The heavy hyacinth remembering death.

to the brutal clarity of

. . . you'd look like a headless hen
Hung up by the heels, with the long bare red neck stretching,
curving, and dripping away
From the soiled floppy ball of ruffled feathers standing on end.

The poem from which these last lines are taken is probably the bitterest ever published by a Canadian, unless that eminence be reserved for the one preceding it. More nearly perfect than any other in the brochure is a slightly irregular sonnet which appeared many years ago in the *Canadian Forum*, and which Mrs Bennett and our other anthologists have unaccountably missed. Yet "Hylas" is one of the few Canadian poems in which tone and form perfectly harmonize; it is one of our few anthology pieces:

Between the blue that burned the swimming bay
And the green welter of the tangled land,
Nosing blood-browed against the grating sand,
The tarred bulk of the mighty Argo lay.
But the tall young Theban thrust his idle way

[1]Why did Mr Creighton include photographs of his contributors?

Through the tough thickets with brown arrogant hand
To where the little river seemed to stand
Dozing, beneath the dead mid-swing of day.
And saw there kneeling by the shining stream
Through the still depth white slender bodies rise:
On his strong wrist cool fingers wrapt unseen;
Unfathomably in blue quiet eyes
His soul drew down, and he as in a dream
Sank through the still bright water quietly.

It would be an interesting exercise in criticism to set that sonnet alongside some of the riparian sonnets of Lampman; one could then see clearly the movement which has gone on in our poetry in the past thirty years, a movement which without breaking sharply with tradition (Greek poetry and the Hellenic verse of Morris and Hérédia lie behind this poem) has ventured into a new region of suggestiveness and terror shot through with beauty.

Some of the directions of this movement may also be defined by comparing with her earlier collections Mrs Louise Morey Bowman's *Characters in Cadence*. The range of the latest collection is notable: it is full of references to the great Romantics and of reminiscences of them; but in rhythm and image and subject it more often recalls the American poetry of the past thirty years, especially the imagists. The variety both in tone and subject, and still more in essential point of view, is disquieting: there is too much of the mocking bird in the book. But for the first time one is convinced that in Mrs Bowman there is the possibility of a poet of high importance, I should not hesitate to say of an importance higher than Marjorie Pickthall's.

Another notable collection is Mr Kenneth Leslie's *By Stubborn Stars and Other Poems*. The title-piece is a sequence of twenty-seven sonnets in which with a simple music and a deliberately circumscribed choice of imagery the author sets down intense, and chiefly painful, moments in the development of a love. Rather against one's expectations, the fusion of a simple tone with a complex temperament is a happy one and the effect is one of continuous intensity. Less satisfying are the more experimental verses which follow; in some of the rhythms he attempts Mr Leslie does not appear to be fully at ease; and in diction the balance between old and new for which he aims (so it seems) is not accurately struck. Still, in the two rather long poems with which the collection closes, he does seem once more to be at ease:

one which deals with the Spanish War is intense and complex without perhaps being as profound as the sequence of sonnets; and the other, a fable of Robert Frost and "Cobweb College," is a delightful mingling of an original tone and the peculiar tone of Frost himself. The effectiveness of this piece makes one wonder again why Canadian poets have not appreciated how fully they could appropriate Frost without crippling anything essential in themselves. Of all American poets Frost is the one whom most Canadians may most safely study: I hope Mr Leslie's success may lead other Maritime poets to saturate themselves in *North of Boston* and *New Hampshire*.

A sequence of sonnets occupies the central part of Miss Kathryn Munro's *New Moon;* in tone and in diction it is less striking than Mr Leslie's sequence, but it is fresh and authentic. In general Miss Munro is at her best in short-lined stanzas, where she is obliged to lop off her epithets which have a tendency towards conventional lushness. The lyric "Burial" shows what she can do when she is austere in form.

III

The year's most notable attempt at handling a great Canadian subject is Mr O. J. Stevenson's *The Unconquerable North and Other Poems*. The work which supplies the title is one of the most ambitious of all handlings of the Canadian theme; it duly celebrates the Canadian landscape, and turns to speak sympathetically of the actual terms of Canadian life on the farm and in the factory. Somehow it fails to move; and as one seeks the explanation of the failure, noting the intense sincerity, the wide knowledge, the power to organize and to fuse, the defect appears—it is a defect in language; and the reading of the collection as a whole confirms this criticism. Mr Stevenson, it is sad to say, would have been a truer poet, if he had not spent his life in reading and teaching the English poets. Their splendours of phrase have left a mist between his eyes and his subjects. His failure—it is not an absolute failure, one need scarcely say, but a failure in adequacy to a supreme subject—is the scholar's, the belletrist's failure.

Down the Years is introduced by a very careful and subtle critique written by Mr E. J. Pratt. He observes that "it has always been a matter of psychological curiosity to watch a critic step out of his professional tract and enter a territory known to

him only as an observer and analyst." From a critic, Mr Pratt concludes, one expects flawless technique; he may or may not conceive his themes as a creator does, but once he passes from the conception to the expression he will not fail his readers. Mr Morgan-Powell sets himself some arduous technical exercises; but it is in his simpler poems that he is at his most attractive—in these he has a fluidity of movement and a strength of feeling which, as Mr Pratt suggests, the long practice of criticism is little likely to develop.

Standing out sharply from most of the year's poetry by the adroitness of touch and humorous vigour which characterize it throughout, Mr Arthur Stringer's *The Old Woman Remembers and Other Irish Poems* is a considerable reinforcement of the small body of our light verse. It abounds in such charmingly unemphatic lines as

> I love to stop and quietly listen
> To those voices, night or day,
> Where some rapt-eyed son of Erin
> Stands lying his soul away.

Like all finely poetic humour Mr Stringer's is strengthened by a foundation of grimness and tenderness exquisitely fused.[2]

In *Leaves in the Wind*, a selection from Mrs Virna Sheard's poems, many notes are struck: most effective among them are the notes of rich sweetness and of wild humour. In our sage and serious verse it is seldom that one comes on lines such as this Carrollian stanza about penguins:

> No matter what the hour may be
> Penguins are dressed to dine,
> And have a gentle dignity,—
> Stuffy—but yet benign,
> As though their minds dwelt much on soup,
> On walnuts, and on wine.

Mrs Sheard cannot maintain such a level throughout a poem; but it is much for a Canadian to have reached it at all! Space does

[2]Mr Stringer's little volume of 57 pages very properly has its title on the spine. It was published in the United States; had it been published in Canada the spine would bear no mark of identity whatever; and one would have to take the book down from its shelf to know what it was. When will Canadian publishers—who now bring out books extending to a hundred pages and costing two dollars, without any lettering on the spine—learn that their practice is both inconvenient and ugly?

not permit illustration of her imagery which is, in a number of instances, original within the tradition of our poetry to which in all her serious poems she is faithful.

IV

Of the booklets containing the results of the year's competitions, the best is that published by the Poetry Group of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association. All the principles governing the competitions of this group are not equally intelligible. Prizes for the best lyric, the best sonnet, the best hymn, are self-explanatory; but why should there be a prize for the best Maritime poem, the best "Who is Great" poem, the best bird poem? Notable among many good things are Mr Leo Cox's "Labrador Sunday" and Miss Robina Monkman's "Ebb Tide."

The level of verse in the periodicals continues to be surprisingly high; the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* has in each of its quarterly issues printed a large number of admirable poems, some of them traditional, others boldly experimental; and in the *Dalhousie Review*, the *Queen's Quarterly*, the *Canadian Forum*, and *Saturday Night*, there has been no lapse from the high performance of 1937. In places where readers of Canadian poetry are not so likely to find them, good poems have been appearing. Notable among the poems which are in danger of being overlooked are Mr Watson Kirkconnell's prairie narratives in the Saturday supplements of the *Winnipeg Free Press* and in the *National Home Monthly*, and Mr A. M. Klein's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" in *Opinion*. Mr Klein's poem, in his richly erudite and allusive manner, traces the relation between Gentile and Jew from Pharaoh to the present; of all Jews his plight is worst who has from communication with the Gentile abandoned his religion and divested himself of his prejudices, for that Jew can neither pray nor fight, he can only endure. It is a tragic tale, enforced by that grim quickly-melting humour which runs through all Mr Klein's poems. Mr Kirkconnell has attempted something in the manner of the *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. Snow-bound in a rural hotel in Manitoba, a group sit about a fire and tell tales which represent the picturesque aspects of Manitoba life: the stock-fairs, the clashes of mining prospectors, the psychology of the *métis*, the development of the Slavic Canadians. The series is not yet complete; and it is as yet impossible

to speak of its design or central motive as clearly as one would wish; but it is not too soon to speak of the vividness and dramatic imagination Mr Kirkconnell exhibits.

II. FICTION

J. R. MacGillivray

The crop of Canadian fiction for the year 1938 was about average in bulk and quality. This may not seem like a result to call for special note; but to the outsider who has heard a great deal about the handicaps under which our novelists work, there is something remarkable, and indeed miraculous, about this steady annual production. So much has been said about the aridity of the Canadian literary field where only the hardiest weeds can thrive. There is apparently little demand abroad for our meagre harvest, and still less at home. Though organized salesmen have tried all the tricksiness of their trade, they have failed, as they sadly confess, to induce even our own people to Buy Canadian. According to every economic law it would seem better to give over the hopeless struggle and abandon this Cimmerian desert to its original state. One expects that next year there will simply not be a crop at all. Yet there always is. Each year hundreds of our people write novels and millions (I am given to understand) compose verse in apparent ignorance of the complete folly of their labour; and, more surprising after what we have been told, many of them find publishers. It is all very confusing. Everybody seems to know about the futility of writing in Canada except the writers. If they can be kept from the knowledge for a few more years they may produce books which even Canadians will want to read.

Far be it from me to look on the bright side, but I seem to observe in the fiction of 1938 at least three encouraging signs: the emergence of several new writers of promise, the continuing imaginative growth of at least one novelist of established reputation, and rather more common ability to represent the Canadian scene than has been evident in recent years. It is perhaps not remarkable that more than two-thirds of our novels of 1938 should have a definitely Canadian background, but it *is* noteworthy that in several of them a Canadian might easily recognize his own country, at least on occasional pages. May their number increase.

Among first novels the most impressive is certainly *Swiss Sonata*, by Gwethalyn Graham. The scene is a girls' finishing-school in Switzerland; the action is a partially disguised conflict among teachers and students, conditioned by their individual family and racial backgrounds, and reflecting the wider conflict imminent in world affairs. When Amélie Tourain unwillingly took charge of the school in 1930, everything was to go on as before. The girls were "to receive instruction in French, deportment, winter sports, and internationalism." But five years later she was vaguely aware that all was not well. Internationalism would not work in her school any more than in the great world; and this academic league of nations at Lausanne was breaking up as rapidly as the other one at Geneva. In somewhat obvious fashion the author brings together and sets in combat a group that might very well have imitated the Kilkenny cats: Truda Meyer, an aggressive disciple of Hitler, Theodora Cohen, a cheerful and sophisticated Jewess from St. Louis, Anna von Landenburg, a devout Bavarian Catholic, Ilse Brüning from Saarbrücken who was in love with a young Jew, and Vicky Morrison from Toronto —who somewhat surprisingly knew more about human nature than all the others combined, and so was expelled from the school for being unbearable. Besides these representatives of race and creed there were the ordinary lonely and bewildered adolescents who were at Pensionnat Les Ormes because their parents did not want to be bothered with them, or because there seemed to be nothing else for them to do.

The author has chosen a difficult and interesting subject and has worked it out with very considerable success. She has developed about eight of her characters, has sketched in their life-history, and has given them attractive individuality. Another twenty-odd persons at the school, though frequently mentioned, are super-numeraries who rather crowd the stage and confuse the reader if he does not turn frequently to the page where the full list of *dramatis personae* is given. Also the author's general plan is somewhat obscure. Apparently she wanted to provide emotional tension for the whole situation by concentrating on the events of only three days, those immediately preceding the plebiscite in the Saar; yet she seems to have failed to take advantage of her own plan. No event in the story has any immediate and necessary connection with those three days. Certainly Truda's arrogance,

Anna's terror for the life of her father and mother, and the general fear of Germany might have been appropriate for any other days of several recent years. And, without this concentration upon the anticipated theme, the novel is lacking in a central interest. One cannot get very excited in the second half of the book about who has been taking the money, or why Vicky is so very wise, or whether she is going to be expelled from the school or not. There remains no focal point for our attention. But the book is very fine in other ways. It manifests an assured dexterity of style far beyond the average for the year's fiction. Several of the characters are memorable. There are numerous signs of an alert intelligence and power of observation. The conversation is varied, interesting, and frequently witty, especially when Theodora and Vicky are together and keeping up an Oscar Wildean patter. If it were not that wit of any kind is so rare in our fiction one might object that after a while this particular sort may lose its effervescence and go flat ("There is something quite irrevocable about drinking yourself to death in Mobile, Alabama, isn't there?"). Yet when one has finished the novel the general impression remaining is of imaginative plenty, of ease in composition, and of reserve power, which makes one expect even better work in the future.

The High Plains, by Wilfrid Eggleston, is another first novel of considerable merit, though far less impressive than *Swiss Sonata*. The author, a journalist, still in his thirties, has drawn largely upon his impressions of southern Saskatchewan as he knew it in the years just before and during the Great War. There are three themes developed through the novel: the rise and decline of an agricultural community, the development of a boy from childhood through adolescence, and, as if to provide supplementary interest, a murder-mystery which young Eric solves after the R.C.M.P. have arrested the wrong man. These three themes are well enough integrated, but are developed with unequal success. It is hard to believe in Eric when he becomes an amateur sleuth, but he is both credible and interesting as the restive boy, vaguely longing for education and frustrated not only by poverty but by a luxurious, soul-soothing laziness of nature. However, one remembers, I think, most clearly the general description of homesteading in the new territory: preparing for the first crop, the coming of the railway, the sudden and fortuitous appearance of a village on the plain, and then the changing life of the community. All this is presented

simply and clearly in the light of common day by an able reporter. The reader will look in vain for any meditations on Nature and Man. When once more the soil is parched and the crops have withered, the author does not imprecate the Spirits Ironic and Sinister, but only the stupidity of men who have tried to grow grain where there was only moisture enough for cactus. This is neither a pretentious nor a remarkable novel. Its author is still an amateur in fiction. But it does introduce another and welcome writer who can observe and describe the Canadian scene with fair success.

Growth of a Man, the new novel by Mazo de la Roche, is also recognizably Canadian in setting, and so has nothing to do with the Jalna series. All is quiet behind the walls of that curious institution. But we are not deceived. As soon as Adeline has had time to become a big girl (she was about seven but very old for her years in 1936) the ancestral rafters will again reverberate to the caterwaulings of our one Canadian family of gentle birth and breeding. Meanwhile Miss de la Roche has gone slumming and has found another queer tribe in Ontario, not living in aristocratic seclusion but on an ordinary farm and associating with the community. Yet the Gowers are in some ways like the Whiteoaks. They too are imagined as a large and formidable organization, with a strong sense of family solidarity but no common affection, and living under the rule of a masterful patriarch. Old Roger Gower's authority over his wife and his mature sons and daughters was so complete that he no longer had to assert it. He had only to growl Jovian decrees through his beard, and he was obeyed. The one rebel was little Shaw Manifold, the only child of a widowed daughter, left on the farm of necessity by his mother, to be cuffed, kicked, overworked, and ridiculed by his tough and nasty uncles and aunts. But he managed to maintain a cheeky independence, to endure abuse without whimpering, to live on his secret ambitions, and to grow up through many vicissitudes to be a man. In this section of the novel, the first half, Miss de la Roche has carefully played on our sympathetic emotions in the Dickens manner until we want to rush out to rescue Shaw and annihilate the whole Gower family. In the second half of the novel Shaw begins to become so successful that we lose interest in him until he has to fight for his life against tuberculosis. His years at college, his expeditions in the forest survey, his rapid rise in the government service, and his wanderings from British Columbia to the Deep

South, all have an air of romantic unreality. So too has his pure passion for trees. "She loves that man like I love the trees," said Shaw in a noble sentence of doubtful grammar. But one remembers with pleasure the grimly amusing description of the health resort in the Adirondacks, and the delicate and sympathetic sketch of life (and death) in that less pretentious sanatorium in rural Quebec. So at last Shaw reached secure manhood; and Miss de la Roche trebled his salary, married him to a nice girl who would not be jealous of the trees, and sent him off on a world tour at the expense of the Canadian government. I suppose she had to do something really handsome to repay him for all those early beatings.

Growth of a Man is an interesting enough story to read, but it cannot bear close inspection as a fictional composition. The narrative is diffuse and leisurely to a degree, especially for the middle years. The author seems to have introduced many incidents and passages of conversation only because they could imaginably have occurred, but without regard for whether they conform to the general design or add to our knowledge of Shaw Manifold. Shaw himself does not emerge as one continually evolving character, but as three slightly related persons: the abused child, the fortunate youth on the rise, and the hospital patient. Old Roger Gower alone, with his stern inwardness of mind and his occasional shy gentleness, remains the one firm and recognizable landmark throughout the course of the story. Yet in spite of these plain deficiencies in form and continuity, *Growth of a Man* does indicate the further growth of a novelist. It is highly gratifying to receive proof that Miss de la Roche can imagine another family beside the Whiteoaks, another locality beside Jalna, and can represent the Canadian scene when she chooses to do so. It is to be hoped that her new concern with more easily recognizable Canadian life will not endanger her great popularity with English readers.

Robert Harding, by Patrick Slater, is much more lacking in form and continuity than is *Growth of a Man*, and may be criticized on half a dozen grounds; yet it is a fresh and delightful book. It is a kind of literary Irish stew, into which has gone a detective story, a fictional biography, some early Ontario history, a study in penology, and much salty comment on everything to give the whole a special flavour. The main narrative relates how Robert Harding was accused of a murder which he did not commit, went to penitentiary for it, was pardoned, made his way in the world,

and after twenty-four years discovered the real murderer; but the main theme (quite a different matter) is Patrick Slater on things in general. He has an amusing Shandian manner of going off on digressions, talking familiarly with the reader, commenting on the action, and making a display of his crotchets. The solemn critic may ask what the *Jesuit Relations* has to do with the story, why Harding's sons never appear, why the mystery of the murder is just dropped half way through the book and not mentioned again until near the end, and why in particular blazes the author must keep indicating the accent and pronunciation of words that are not even in the dialogue. Yet these quips and cranks and wanton wiles are essential to the total effect which is both fresh and amusing. *Robert Harding*, I imagine, contains more good sayings than any other novel of the year.

Angus Mowat's story, *Then I'll Look Up*, is also arranged in a curious manner, but only because the author is half imitating the narrative method, and indeed the situation, of Conrad's *Lord Jim*. By hard work and good fortune young Robert MacGregor had become the owner of a Great Lakes freighter. Then came financial anxiety, and all unexpectedly the temptation to let the insurance company take the loss. During a gale he deliberately drove his ship on a reef, and in the wreck his wife was drowned. He alone knew of his crime; and he spent the rest of his life brooding over it, finally in self-imposed exile from civilization. The whole story is gradually revealed by a patient investigator, and presented to the reader not in chronological order but in a broken time-sequence as discovered. Mr Mowat has attempted a fine subject and a difficult technique, but has achieved only a moderate success. He does not always play the technical game according to the rules, but reports on matters of which his investigator could have no knowledge. Besides, the novel is lacking in sufficient emphasis at the critical points, so that the proposed design is seriously obscured. The psychology of MacGregor's delayed withdrawal from civilization is also dubious, and there is an idyllic charm to the later chapters which makes us envy the exile rather than pity him. The borderland of the author's imaginative world is blurred, especially people and places just beyond Battle Island. But on the credit side should be listed a few clearly realized scenes, the pungent conversation of Eight Bells Donovan, and the courage

that would induce an author to experiment with a difficult theme and method.

Martha Ostenso, on the contrary, is a writer who apparently gave up experimentation after the success of her first novel, *Wild Geese*, and has been content to imitate herself with slight variations ever since. Setting, characterization, and description have become completely stylized, and the title is always used as a kind of *leitmotif*. In *The Mandrake Root* the recurring theme is that magic plant of human shape by which Leah in the book of Genesis gained the child she desired. Lydie Clarence also wanted a child. She was "jealous of the farm animals, the orchard, the fields . . . all of these sure and unfrustrated things, forever renewing themselves in the mystery of birth." Of course Lydie was entirely devoted to her husband, and so was young Professor Eric Stene, who had come to live on the farm to be near nature and to write a book. Eric was a decent sort, but he hadn't a chance against that personified life-force that was always mooning around among the unfrustrated vegetables. At the end Lydie's husband killed himself, and she nobly refused to betray his memory by making the professor an honest man, for she had all she really wanted from life, a little growing thing. Martha Ostenso has obvious skill and facility as a novelist. She is an observant reporter of the natural scene, though perhaps a little too fond of the ingenious metaphor. It is a great pity that after all these years she continues to be a second-rate novelist with first-rate pretensions. It takes more than a problem-situation, factitious emotions, and much talk about Earth and Life to make a great novel.

Three Measures, by Jessie L. Beattie, and *With Flame of Freedom*, by Ethel Chapman, have a great deal in common and so may be considered together. Both are second novels; both have a rural Ontario setting; both are about young women who have their desired career before marriage, and both combine some sharp power of observation with a general tendency toward sentimentality.

Three Measures continues the story from *Hill Top* (1935) of the sensitive and ambitious Mimsie Ross and her fanatical ma who preached the wrath of God and the nastiness of sex. Mimsie got away from the farm, became a famous singer, travelled everywhere, and had two nice gentlemen in love with her at once, but her mind remained a fastidious muddle, and so, for that matter,

does the arrangement of the story, especially in the second half. This book is easy to criticize adversely. There is a sob or a snuffle per page in the last half-dozen chapters. Yet its merits are as striking. Mimsie's father and mother each acquires some individuality, and the sympathetic study of the crippled brother is especially memorable. But most important, the author has lived in the Ontario countryside with her eyes open. There are many single sentences of natural description, and a few paragraphs, which are absolutely right. It is to be hoped that this power of description and characterization will be developed, and the tendency toward formlessness and sentimentality will disappear.

Ethel Chapman, also, knows rural Ontario, but her interest in the art of fiction seems to be secondary to her missionary zeal. She was formerly assistant-superintendent of Women's Institutes, and her intense concern for the social welfare of country-people runs through *With Flame of Freedom* as the dominant emotion. Honora Courtney was happy in her prosperous rural community until she discovered that not many miles away there was an isolated region of mountain farms entirely devoid of the amenities of civilization. So she insisted on going there as school-teacher and good influence. Soon she and all her nice young friends were doing good deeds by the dozen, tending the sick, organizing Sunday schools, forming discussion-groups, humiliating the reactionaries, showing the farmers how to farm and the women how to keep house. One can believe in the natural background of this story, but hardly in the people. Miss Chapman's enthusiasm and sincerity are above reproach, but as a novelist she is moving in the wrong direction. We have had far too much 'Pollyanna fiction in this country already.

At least four historical novels have appeared during the year: *Black Lace* by Laura G. Salverson, *Frontenac and the Maid of the Mist* by L. C. Servos, *The Veil* by Yvonne St. Claire, and *Turn Back the River* by W. G. Hardy.

The first two books are recommended to those who like historical romance with the romantic element predominant. Both are fancy-dress affairs in seventeenth-century costume. *Black Lace* is all about Louis XIV, Mme de Montespan, a pirate, and the lovely, but poor, Lalage Gremion who turns out to be a baroness. It is the kind of story Anne of Green Gables might have dreamed after

reading Dumas. I offer one sample from the thousand dainties awaiting the reader:

> But, knowing her world, madame commanded a famous hairdresser and a still more famous dressmaker to work their magic on Little Mademoiselle. Fortunately both had the artistic sense to stress her elfin daintiness. They dressed her in palest green, with faint threads of gold and orchid, broidering cascading frills and fluted ribbons; her lovely hair they had the good judgment to leave to its own sweet cunning, the little curls escaping to nestle like gold sun-web about her little ears and smooth, white brow.

Mr Servos' Indian maiden could not as easily call in art to aid nature, but she did very well anyway, getting both Frontenac and La Salle to fall in love with her, and winning the annual beauty competition of her nation with the right to jump over Niagara Falls as a sacrifice to the Great Manitou. (The Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce should really think about this.) The author has plainly learned a great deal about early Canadian history and Indian customs, but he is still an amateur in the presentation of character and conversation. This, I understand, is a first novel.

Both the other works of historical fiction take us back to the ancient Roman world, but with that their similarity ends. *The Veil* is a short and gracefully written story of the influence of Christ's teaching upon two Romans in Jerusalem, Stephanus the centurion whose servant was healed, and Loyola his betrothed. The events of Holy Week are observed from a distance or reported by messengers, so that the tragic emotions are carefully muted, and the dominant mood is quiet devotion.

Mr Hardy's Romans are quite different. They are not remarkable for their spirituality, but like his Chaldeans and Egyptians in *Father Abraham* (1935) they are universally and inexhaustibly sensual. Not only is Mr Hardy the bold champion of a fleshly school of Canadian fiction, he is also a professor of classical literature; so he has found in decadent Roman society and the notorious lives of Catiline and Clodia a subject allowing for the full exercise of his powers in both directions. The historical centre of the novel is occupied with an account of Catiline's conspiracy from the anti-Ciceronian viewpoint. Like many students of ancient history, Mr Hardy believes that all modern political struggles can be paralleled in post-Marian Rome. According to his general interpretation Catiline was an intelligent aristocrat, a friend of the forgotten

man, the advocate of a new deal, the leader of a liberal and humanitarian movement, the last defender of the republican ideal; whereas Cicero was a terrified and loudly patriotic conservative, the spokesman for the economic royalists who were soon to establish a fascist state with Augustus as their Duce. In glorifying Catiline, Mr Hardy sees no need of explaining away that unashamed sensuality which evoked the prudish disgust of Sallust and Cicero. Catiline's grossness may be considered another proof of his heroic independence of character. On the same grounds, we are to admire Clodia as an intelligent and sensitive lady, who was quite as uninhibited as the scandal-mongers have claimed. To the unenlightened moralist this may be somewhat confusing. Even the literary critic may be uncertain after reading the novel whether the author's main interest is in the art of historical fiction or the art of winning attention by getting a book banned. Mr Hardy displays a vigorous imaginative energy and a great deal of antiquarian knowledge; but his novels would probably gain a much needed clarity of impression and unity of design if he could decide to write for either the ordinary unemancipated devotee of historical fiction, or that more tolerant public which patronizes our drug-store libraries. It is difficult to suit everybody. I am afraid that the latter group of readers would find the historical part of *Turn Back the River* rather uninteresting.

Only two volumes of nature-stories have come to my attention this year: *Animal Heroes* by Harper Cory, and *A Book of Grey Owl*, a selection from earlier publications with an introduction by Hugh Eayrs. I have had occasion in two previous surveys to comment on Mr Cory's ability as a naturalist and a writer. In the present volume he has followed his usual method, making the adventures of one animal representative of the ordinary life of the species. The pervading mood is fear—in two of the three stories, the fear of man. The other volume, *A Book of Grey Owl*, is altogether as delightful as one could imagine. Mr Eayrs has written a sensitive and enthusiastic appreciation of the author as a man, leaving all controversial questions of his origin to be settled by Mr Lovat Dickson who is preparing a biography. I personally have little interest in the racial question, whether Grey Owl was an Ojibway as the public was allowed to believe, or an Englishman as the newspapers claimed at his death, or a Scotch-Mexican as was formerly asserted, but I should like to know how and when he

achieved his education and his admirable prose style. Mr Eayrs has denied once and for all that Grey Owl received any assistance in writing his stories; so the mystery remains as to how this trapper, this wanderer on the last frontier, became the assured master of a copious, scholarly, Latin-rooted vocabulary and a flowing literary style, which is certainly beyond the range of the average university graduate,—and presumably of the average trapper.

At least four Canadian detective novels were published in 1938: *Beyond the Locked Door*, by Luke Allan, *This is My Murder* and *Prologue to Murder*, by Maurice B. Dix, and *Lost House* by Frances Shelley Wees. Messrs Allan and Dix are both experienced writers of the melodramatic tale of terror. Mr Dix prefers the storied scene of Whitechapel and Scotland Yard; Luke Allan, with more local patriotism, has shown that we have as gruesome goings-on right here, in a city which he does not name but which vaguely resembles Toronto. In *Beyond the Locked Door* he employs a dozen well-worn devices to give his readers acute palpitations of the heart every few minutes. In *This is My Murder* a stolid constable turns amateur detective; the superintendent of Scotland Yard keeps his brain clear by drinking quarts of scalding tea, and three dastardly murders are neatly solved. The other story by Mr Dix, *Prologue to Murder*, is less conventional because we are shown all the action leading up to the event, and our sympathy is with the "criminal," a harmless little man, the victim of chance and of his insanely avaricious wife. But the best of these four stories in my opinion is *Lost House*. The scene is a summer-hotel in a lonely part of British Columbia, and the characters are a varied group of visitors and servants, among whom we know there is an unrevealed agent for Scotland Yard and a master-criminal who is using Lost House for his own evil purposes. The reader spends his time wondering who can be trusted, and whether the Archdeacon or Lord Geoffrey is the villain. There are a few unexplained details and rather more melodrama than necessary at the end, but these are minor faults in a mystery story.

As usual, more novels of northern adventure have appeared than of any other type. The enthusiast is referred to the bibliographical list where he will find mention of books not only by Canadians, but also by those English and American writers who have shared in the literary exploitation of the rugged north. In most of these books the Mounties have continued their gallant work of rescuing

blondes and shooting down villains, carrying the terror of the law to the most remote regions with the help of the aeroplane. *The Wilderness Patrol*, by Charles Stoddard, may serve as the representative of many books. In it Corporal Cameron is carried to a mysterious northern mine, where he discovers that a gang of scoundrels have seized the property, enslaved some Chinese labourers, and captured the lovely, fair-haired daughter of the rightful owner. Things look pretty bad for a while, but just when all the good people are going to be burned alive, along comes that R.C.M.P. aeroplane, the Chinese joyously murder the villains, and the blonde agrees to become Mrs Cameron. In the Canadian north justice always triumphs in the end. We can be sure that a scarlet-coated *deus ex machina* will swoop down to settle everything perfectly.

Three other northern stories should be mentioned briefly for their individual qualities: *The Captain's Chair* by Robert Flaherty, *The Lamp in the Valley* by Arthur Stringer, and *Red Wilderness* by Frank J. Tate. Mr Flaherty, who has produced notable films of regional civilization, such as "Nanook of the North," "Man of Aran," and "Elephant Boy," has written what I imagine is a largely matter-of-fact account of his own explorations in northern Ungava about twenty years ago. The plot-structure is very slight, but the reader will probably enjoy the convincing descriptions of the northern scene and of the life of Indians and Eskimos. *The Lamp in the Valley* and *Red Wilderness* are both novels of adventure with a large infusion of economic criticism. Mr Stringer has told the usual story about a brave girl trying to establish her legal claim upon a mining property in Alaska, and combined it with a good deal of comment on the way the bureaucrats at Washington lavish money on shiftless settlers and then forget about them. The story is interesting and the criticism probably justified, but the most memorable element in the book is the vigorous and imaginative language of Mr Sock-eye Schlupp. *Red Wilderness*, Mr Tate's first novel, is about a strike organized to ruin a northern lumber-company. Fortunately, the young doctor spent more time listening through a knot-hole than through a stethoscope, and so managed to outwit the reds. Mr Tate represents with considerable success the natural background of his story and the conversation of his characters. If *Red Wilderness* is not a remarkable novel, it is well above the average for books of northern adventure.

III. DRAMA

W. S. MILNE

As has been remarked before in these pages, the printed play is at best an incomplete realization of the dramatist's intention, and our survey includes not only such Canadian plays as were published in 1938, but such as have received their first production during the year. The number of plays published is, as usual, small. It is gratifying to note among them at least one that received successful production in 1937 (see last year's survey): *Relief*, by Minnie Evans Bicknell. This very fine one-act play of conditions on the prairies stands the test of re-reading. It should have an honoured place in any anthology of Canadian one-act plays.

The only full-length play published during 1938 was Brian Doherty's adaptation of Bruce Marshall's novel, *Father Malachy's Miracle*, which had some success on the New York stage a year ago. It is difficult to say how far a translation from novel to play form should be considered original creative work, but Mr Doherty's play is a competent, stage-worthy piece of craftsmanship, which shows him capable of saying something in the dramatic idiom.

Two other adaptations received production. Herman Voaden arranged excerpts from Louis Hémon's *Maria Chapdelaine* as material for "Symphonic Theatre" treatment, with narrators, spirit voices, and dancers, in addition to the "real" characters, the whole staged against a changing background of colour and music. Although the work is possessed of great dignity and, as staged by the adapter-producer, has moments of beauty, yet one cannot help perceiving that the simple strength and pathos of Hémon's story is diluted by the four-fold attack on the consciousness of the spectator. I feel rather strongly that a work of art can only lose by being translated into a medium different from that in which its original creator realized it.

Hilda M. Smith's "Here Will I Nest" is no second-hand creation. This is a real contribution to our native drama. It uses authentic Canadian material, from a field hitherto unharvested. It is a full-length play on the settling of Western Ontario by Colonel Thomas Talbot, dramatically presented, substantial without being heavy or mock-heroic. It is alive, and can stand on its merits as a play in spite of its historical authenticity.

Among the ten full-length plays, first produced during the year, are three excellent mildly insane comedies. Wynn Rutty's

"Merry-Go-Round" is a broadly funny domestic farce which with more expert handling may have the makings of a popular success. "Down the Rain Pipe, Darling," by Allen Noblston, a far cry from his pretentious "poetic" drama of last year, is another of the same sort. Its plot, the old one of the substitute husband, is thin and not very expertly constructed, but it is funny, and it could be rewritten into a first-rate farce. Third and best of this trio is "Come Round on Tuesday" by J. Munro MacLennan, a slap-stick comedy about a fairy-tale royal family, in which social and political comment is concealed in custard pie. There is a dash of George Kaufman and a suggestion of W. S. Gilbert in this mad and rather pleasant concoction.

"Judas Incorporated," by Margot Osborn, is the only long play with a serious theme. It presents an armament magnate *versus* a Socialist chauffeur who marries the A.M.'s daughter. It has considerable punch, but its "timeliness" will date it badly. "Chapter Ten," by Mary Wallace Brooks, is a lurid thriller, in which a slinky and sinuous authoress is killed with a knife from Singapore. It has more atmosphere than anything else, but might be acceptable to an audience that liked its thrills thick and slab. "Time Brings Tomorrow," by Marjorie Lucas, is a melodrama with some comedy, that promises better things from its author when she has broken away from the influence of the films.

Coming next to the published one-acters, one finds only four Canadian periodicals giving space to plays: *Echoes*, the organ of the I.O.D.E.; *The Pathfinder*, a United Church publication; *The Curtain Call*, and the *Acadia Athenaeum*. Messrs Samuel French, the largest play publishers in the world, brought out only three Canadian plays during 1938. Macmillans brought out two more; one was published in an English anthology, and one by the University of North Carolina. There are many plays produced, but not published, that are as good as several of those printed. In other words, it is not the slight chance of publication that makes Canadians continue to write plays; it is the encouragement given to native writers by our Little Theatre movement.

Perhaps the finest of the printed plays is Gwen Pharis's "Still Stands the House," and Miss Pharis had to go to an American university on a Rockefeller grant in order to get it published. It is the story of a spinster daughter, whose life has been given up to her father, a woman whose very essence has gone into her father's

farm and the house he has built. When drought makes the farm a loss, her brother and his wife try to sell it. The grim sister deliberately sends them out into a blizzard with unfilled lanterns. This is powerful, gripping, and simple—perhaps great. It is certainly Canadian in the most literal sense, because the author deals with her own Alberta background.

Elise Aylen, wife of Duncan Campbell Scott, is the author of "The Holy Crown," the only Canadian play included in Harrap's annual anthology of the best plays of the year. It is a peasant miracle play, with a poetic and mystical quality, but its *dénouement* is not entirely satisfying, perhaps because sophisticated fantasy has been superimposed on the simplicity of the mediaeval tradition in that form. Another religious play, of a less pretentious sort, yet sincerely and beautifully done, is "My Eyes Were Opened," by Marion Catto. *Bright and Glorious*, by Phyllis Coate Stratford, depicts the death of an old woman, who sees her departure as something "bright and glorious," though only a grand-daughter is able to share her ecstasy. On reading it, this play seemed to me a beautiful and moving piece of work, but full of pitfalls for the producer. Although a critic whose judgment I respect—with certain qualifications—considered it "stodgy," I still think it a very fine play indeed.

In *The Wife of Flanders* Susan Buchan (Lady Tweedsmuir) has done another dramatization from her husband's *The Path of the King*. The play is rich and meaty, with a wonderful character part in Dame Alys. "The Wife of Flanders" is one of the finest episodes of what is, I think, John Buchan's finest book, and the dramatization is faithful to its original.

Rica McLean Farquharson's *They Meet Again* has now been published. It is not one of her best plays, but a pleasant domestic comedy, held down by a plot that is too rigidly symmetrical. She has another play in this batch, "Fifty Faces Spring," an amusing, neat, but unimportant trifle about a tired business man who is suffering from seasonal elation. Lois Reynolds Kerr gives us "Among Those Present," an amusing and effortless trifle that has fun with the society column. The only other published one-acter demanding mention is *Andrew McMurty, Immigrant*, by Luke Stewart. It is really a glorified monologue, in synthetic Scots, with a wobbly plot, and fair characterization. On the whole, dull.

Among the one-act plays produced, Miss Pharis is represented

by an excellent comedy, a robust study of village types, "Chris Axelson, Blacksmith." There are half a dozen pleasant comedies, all showing some sense of the theatre in characterization and dialogue. The drawing-room atmosphere of "The White Waistcoat," by Edna Staebler, although competently and amusingly developed, is perhaps not so evidently her field as the simple folk material she handled so well in "The Departure" some years ago. It should play very entertainingly, however. John Bethune's "Limited Engagement" is good sophisticated fare, with a strong situation, slickly and speedily led up to. The theatre is the inspiration for this, as also for Arthur Burrows's "Improvisation," in which a temperamental young couple decide to make believe their life is a play. "The Fixer," by J. B. Little, is a pleasant, shrewd farm comedy, of authentic types, and would be excellent material for rural groups. Miriam Stein's "Three Men Out" is a brittle but amusing comedy of husbands, ex- and -to-be. "Tuesday is Mrs. Tyler's," by Walter Johns, is feeble except when Mrs Tyler herself holds the stage, but has the makings of an excellent character monologue. In "Errors and Omissions"[1] Wynn Rutty handles an ingenious and novel plot with some skill: the characters in a murder mystery talk back to their creator, and explain what really happened. Falling somewhere between classifications is "The Barrier," by W. Schon, in which a middle-aged couple are forced to strip each other of mutually beneficial deceptions, through the agency of a picture that comes to life, the portrait of an old and long-dead friend. It has originality, and some dramatic quality. Fantastic comedy is represented by "There's Something About a Feather," by Pauline Bradley Perrigard, a delightful piece of nonsense. Robust fooling concerning Richard Coeur de Lion, who found being held to ransom much more restful than coping with the barons at home, is to be found in "Pipistrelle of Aquitaine" by J. Munro MacLennan. "The Fool's Playroom" goes all the way to fantasy in depicting the queer goings-on of a pack of cards. Its author, Harry E. Foster, calls it a satiro-comico-fantasy, which it is.

Heavier dramatic fare is represented by Miriam Stein's "Retribution." Its plot, the old boomerang or "Lithuania" theme, is neatly tied together, and a strong backwoods atmosphere is well

[1]This play was rewritten for the radio under the title of "Who Killed Carmichael?"

under control. Sound craftsmanship saves it from being too obviously melodramatic. Ordeal by poison as triangle-solvent is the violent content of "An Invitation to Dine," by Evelyn M. Fingarson, and a meeting at midnight between society and gangsterdom in a slum street provides the dramatic impact in J. R. Galbraith's "Growing Out." Both plays are effectively written, and give promise of more substantial achievement. A theatrical boarding-house is the setting for "Personality Street," by Audrey St. Denis Wood, in which a group of well-contrasted types of stage folk display the pathos of an old actor's descent, and its contrast with the ascendant of a younger star. "They Come For Thomasheen" is one of Miss Leonora McNeilly's better plays, but it hesitates between two themes, political and personal, and the flapping of the flag extinguishes the faint flame of beauty caught from Synge's "Riders to the Sea."

In the field of serious plays dealing with current problems, the Western writers are particularly successful. "Back to Earth," by Mary Ellen Burgess, throws a searching spotlight on depression in the West. It is the tragic story of a farm-wife who has fled from the drought area to a backwoods farm, only to find there an equal poverty, and a longing for her open prairies. Gwen Pharis contributes "One Man's House," a study in divided loyalties, with a strong labour-social angle. It suggests the first act of a long play, rather than a unit, and seems worthy of being expanded into three-act form. Miss Pharis has served a worthy apprenticeship in the one-act *genre*, and it is time she gave us—as she can—a good full-length play, of which there are as yet pitifully few. Milwyn Adams-Davies' "For Naught" is a sober and powerful study of the aftermath of war, simply and effectively presented. A father with a brain-wound from his army days sees his son turning to war as an escape from the problems of peace. One feels in this something of the same immediacy of compulsion that made *Relief* such an outstanding play. "Builder of Empire," by Raymond Card, starts out delightfully with a picture of an English youth, led away by Canadian immigration propaganda, indulging, abetted by the vicar, in extravagant day-dreams of "planting the desert wilderness with wheat." But the next two scenes are far below the level of the first, with a definite break in mood and feeling.

A number of radio scripts remain to be considered. Elsie Park Gowan has a series of twenty on Canadian history. All are good,

and somewhat more stirring than most of this sort. The two on Raleigh and Hébert are particularly fine. Such material ought to be made available to school-children as part of the regular curriculum. Roy MacGregor Watt does a series of compact and terse anti-forest-fire scripts. Miriam Stein has a catchy rimed version of "Snow-white," which children should enjoy. Allen Noblston contributes a well-written spy melodrama, "Final Test." When one considers the breadth of the appeal of radio, and the commercial demand for good scripts, one is surprised that more Canadian writers have not mastered air technique.

Summarizing, one notes that the general quality of this year's crop is good, most achieving a high level of mediocrity, with Gwen Pharis, Hilda Smith, J. Munro MacLennan, Miriam Stein, and Mary Ellen Burgess contributing plays which rise above the rest. The preponderance of comedy, some of it extravagant and high-spirited clowning, is a very healthy sign. The best serious plays seem to come from the West; the comedies from the East. There are fewer published plays than last year, and a great dearth of good full-length plays. Little Theatre groups all over the country are successfully encouraging and fostering the growth of a native drama, and one university, that of Alberta, through the Banff School of Fine Arts, is doing splendid work in the field.

IV. REMAINING MATERIAL[1] THE EDITOR

A. We commence with **Autobiography and Biography.** As a detailed and personal record of one who shaped Canadian policy in an era crowded with momentous issues for Canada and the Empire, and who discharged his duty to them both faithfully and well, the thousand pages of Sir Robert Borden's *Memoirs* immediately take their place as an historical document of the first importance (see review by A. Brady, QUARTERLY, Jan. 1939). But as literature they are disappointing. In other countries, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen observes rather wistfully in his foreword, statesmen have occasionally built themselves monuments which were permanent contributions to literature. He is too wise to make any such claim for Borden. But he is also too discreet to

[1]Incorporated in quotation marks are a section on Social Studies by Professor A. Brady, and notes by others on special subjects.

tell us the bald truth: that here is a narrative of great events in which the pulses of writer and reader never quicken, here is the material of drama lived and recorded with, it would seem, little or no sense of the dramatic. The party politics which Borden at bottom despised bulk too large; and the patriotic wisdom which he was adept at translating into action, he was far less adept at translating into words. With the *Memoirs* may be dismissed the *Recollections, Political and Personal*, of another politician, the Hon. E. M. Macdonald. The writer of the foreword, the Hon. G. P. Graham, remarks with disarming naïveté: "Being a Nova Scotian, early in life Colonel Macdonald was endowed with a flare [*sic*] for writing, inherited in a measure at least from an uncle who was a Journalist. . . ." This endowment carries the author on for 584 pages—a good deal of it baffling detail and excruciating commonplace; but the legacy does not seem to have included much punctuation. Despite the complete absence of literary art, a faithful—and to the reflective a rather terrifying—picture of the petty warfare of parties manages to emerge; and as history the book makes at intervals slight additions of fact. For the defects of style, great and small, the publisher must take his full share of blame. In this country especially, if there is to be any secure improvement in the literary output, all the leading houses will require efficient editorial departments, under the direction of a highly trained general editor with large powers. It is permissible to record that the experiment—if one can so designate what is the settled practice in England and the States—has been tried in the Press of this University, with the most encouraging results.

Postscript to Adventure: The Autobiography of Ralph Connor may well dispute with *The Man from Glengarry* the claim to be its author's best book. The style is facile always, and vivid sometimes—especially in the earlier recollections, the hazardous voyaging with his miner brother, student days at Toronto and Edinburgh, sky-piloting in the world's largest presbytery. Though these are perhaps the best pages, there are not ten dull ones in the whole four hundred and twenty. The book shows small sign of the advancing years. There is no impairment of vigour, and there is little deepening of reflection. But if there is little deepening there is a large extension; for Dr Gordon became in his later days increasingly concerned with social justice and international peace. Into this, the last of his passions, as into the earlier ones, the Gospel

in the West, and the War, he carried the virtues and the limitations of the active temper. Whether as preacher, novelist, war-propagandist, or social crusader, he was an incurable romantic. And this book is his portrait: it is (as one critic happily remarked) "the lives of all his romantic heroes rolled into one—his own." Of the novels it has surprisingly little to say; but it throws some light on them nevertheless. From this temper, we recognize, they sprang, and to this temper, in its less articulate form, they made their appeal. A chapter in the history of Canadian sentiment closes with the passing of Ralph Connor. Useful as a complementary account of the same period, and on the whole admirable in itself, is the unpretentious volume of *Reminiscences* by the late Principal Mackinnon. Growing up in different surroundings, but in the same Scottish and Presbyterian tradition, the authors of the two autobiographies present an interesting contrast in personality, and their careers diverge more and more widely as time proceeds. But the tradition in which they were bred leaves its stamp on both of them, as on much that was most formative and best in Canadian life of the last and earlier generations, and to an understanding of that tradition and its effects Principal Mackinnon's book makes an important contribution.

Two other autobiographies group themselves just as obviously, and furnish a contrast even more striking. *My Seventy Years* presents in cinematographic style the adventurous career of Mrs George Black. We see her first as a child, fugitive from the great Chicago fire, which destroyed her home and ruined her father's business—a good chapter. . . . We see her, restored to fortune, in the distinctly garish setting of Chicago in the 'nineties. We see her on the Trail of '98, with its appalling hardships, and during a winter in Dawson—historically the most valuable part of the book. . . . We see her transformed from a self-consciously one-hundred-per-cent American to what she calls a Yankee-Canadian. (How long does one have to be a Daughter of the American Revolution before one becomes a Daughter of the Empire? inquired an interested spectator.) It was Mr Black who effected the change: "Immediately after my marriage, *without compunction* [italics ours], I became an Anglican, an Imperialist, and a Conservative." And so on through peace and war (and in either case in the thick of the fight) we follow her, till at seventy she takes her seat as Member for the Yukon, and commences her new career. The beginning is

auspicious. She feels moved to speak. She consults the Chief Whip. The reply is a polite but firm negative. So she makes the speech anyway—and it is a good one. Mrs Black does not write the story herself but tells it to a journalist friend, Miss Price. The substance is Mrs Black's—the adventurous living, and the frank, fearless, slightly egotistical, though quite unintrospective mind. Beyond that it is impossible (and unnecessary) to apportion the credit for a highly readable, though somewhat journalistic narrative. A very different personality looks out from the pages of *I Was There: A Book of Reminiscences*, by Edith Tyrrell. At once more intimate and more reticent, this little volume has genuine charm, and in its modest way it is extremely well written. Here is an autobiography which is literature. To the historian the chapters on the Yukon will prove less valuable than Mrs Black's,[2] but if he is a social historian, and interested in civilized Canada of this and an earlier day, he will find his account elsewhere in the book, and especially in the chapters which cover Mrs Tyrrell's girlhood. Of the authoress Mr Justice Middleton remarks: "Gay she was undoubtedly, but with a background; lively but with an understanding of the solid things of life; romantic, but with a realistic sense, deriving from Moses, Isaiah, Julius Caesar, Cicero, and Shakespeare." This is the picture not of an individual merely, but of a culture. If it be objected by our new nationalists that the culture is not indigenous but essentially English, let us admit the charge, but boldly claim that in its effects it was wholly beneficial and enriching to our national life.

Not inferior to Mrs Tyrrell's effort, in charm and literary excellence, is Miss Audrey Alexandra Brown's diary of her sojourn in a hospital for crippled children on Vancouver Island. *The Log of a Lame Duck* and its authoress deserve the good things that Lady Tweedsmuir has said of them; but to us the *Log* is above all memorable for the finely etched portraits of individual children and for the reproduction of the atmosphere in which they dwelt. Miss Brown has brought to her task a poet's insight and gift of phrase. Another gallant book by one who is sorely handicapped, but whose

[2]To these two volumes may be added for reference the works on the Yukon by American writers: James Wickersham, *Old Yukon: Tales, Trails, and Trials;* and Walter R. Curtin, *Yukon Voyage: Unofficial Log of the Steamer* Yukoner, fully illustrated, and a work of authority on steam navigation in the district. See also Fetherstonhaugh's *Royal Canadian Mounted Police* (below, section D).

spirit rises superior to mischance, is *I Give You Yesterday* by William R. Watson. It is at once autobiography, travel-book, and treatise on practical ethics—an account of a staggering problem in adjustment, frankly faced and triumphantly solved. The author's courage, his gaiety, and his mingled idealism and realism appear on every page, and gifts of observation and of humour on not a few. The prose is clear, forceful, and at times vivid. We may hope to hear more from Mr Watson—perhaps now on wider themes.

Mr Frederick Niven's *Coloured Spectacles* is less an autobiography than a series of protracted reveries on his past life. That life swims before him and us in a coloured haze. His clue through the bright obscurity is a train of personal associations. But these, in many instances, the reader cannot be brought to share. Occasionally an episode or scene springs into sharper definition: the statuesque figure of the Indian on the bluff, communing with the spirits of the past; or the memory of some Scottish panorama (if it is successfully called up—otherwise one has merely the dubious magic of a series of place names); the pithy account, in more prosaic vein, of navigation on the Yukon. As in *Colour in the Rockies*, diffuseness is here Mr Niven's besetting fault. The comments often strike us as commonplace. The work lacks structure. And the prose, except where quickened into life by some evocative phrase, tends to be rambling and dull. In a word, the book is an experiment in autobiography which does not "come off."

Another and much more successful experiment in the same *genre*—the undiscriminating would list it under "Sport"—is Mr Brian Meredith's *Escape on Skis*, whose real purpose is self-portraiture. In the first half of the book Mr Meredith rushes to the Rockies; in the second half, to the Alps, there (in his own phrase) to wander among the mountains starry-eyed! What it is that he is trying to escape, is far from clear. Certainly not his ego—or if it is, the attempt is singularly unsuccessful. It is with him all the way: admonishing him, sometimes in quite insulting language, at the top of every perilous descent, and (for it is a fair-minded ego) praising him at the bottom; travelling with him by train, attending afternoon-teas, lolling in shack or camp, and peering over his shoulder as he writes. "This," says the ego, "is a good book; it is all about me. Now let's escape to the Mountains of the Moon.". . . One does not complain. Save for very rare exceptions, and those not always notable as literature, egoism furnishes a mainspring of

the autobiographical motive. There are only two things that the conscious literary artist can do about it: one is deftly to conceal the evidence of egoism; the other is to exploit it. Mr Meredith has taken the second way. And the ego is right: it is a very good book. Its merits, apart from its powers of self-portraiture, are its freshness and unconventionality, its unfailing readability, its swiftly moving prose, its vividness in describing scenes of beauty and grandeur (and on occasion tragedy as well), its unexpected flashes of insight and sympathy. *Escape on Skis* is well printed, and, with its thirty-two striking photographs, is one of the most attractively illustrated books of the year.

Falling somewhere between autobiography, biography, and fiction is *The Soil Is Not Enough*, the story of her father's life, recounted in the first person, and with some embellishments, by a Toronto journalist, Marjorie Wilkins Campbell. The book's chief value is as an authentic picture of settler life, and there it takes its place with such works of recent years as *Clearing in the West* and *With the West in Her Eyes*. When she can escape from her rather distressing efforts after the staccato and the sophisticated in style, the authoress writes with vigour and clarity; but she does not always write correctly. Indeed the volume might have served as a text for our remarks on the need of efficient editing in Canadian publishing houses.

Biography, as distinct from autobiography, has relatively little to show this year. Dr MacDermot's life of *Sir Thomas Roddick* gives a competent sketch of its subject's place in the annals of Canadian medicine, but the character never for a moment comes alive. In marked contrast is Mr Stephen Leacock's article on Sir Andrew Macphail. With admirable economy he relegates biographical fact to a head-note, and in his remaining seven pages evokes a personality with complete success. In a sense very different from that in which Mr Leacock uses the phrase, this is a model memoir. Skilful also, and within their equally strait limits highly informative, are F. H. Soward's broadcast sketches of nineteen contemporary *Moulders of National Destinies*, a volume which gives us occasion to observe once more the intense and widespread interest of Canadians in contemporary happenings, external as well as internal (see List VI F). Though their subjects have been dead these hundred years, a special contemporary interest also attaches to Bertha Meyer's *Salon Sketches* of three Jewesses,

all converts to Christianity, who in different ways influenced German literature and society in the Romantic era: Dorothea Mendelssohn, the wife of Friedrich Schlegel; Henriette Herz, the friend and confidante of Schleiermacher; and Rahel Lewin, whose influential connections with literature were the most numerous and varied of the three. Based on a careful reading of the authorities listed in her useful bibliography, Miss Meyer's work shows both sympathetic insight and some skill in selecting and ordering her material. It is not, we imagine, a profound contribution to the subject, but it offers to its English audience a useful introduction to one chapter in the history of modern Jewry.

B. In passing to **Miscellaneous Prose,** we observe that an unusually large proportion of Narrative and Descriptive Writing falls into the class already treated as autobiography. Two of the predominantly descriptive books on Canada turn out to be by American writers of travel literature.[3] Superior to these in every respect (save in the illustrations, which are very disappointing) is the one Canadian work in this kind: *I Like British Columbia*, by Gwen Cash, which indeed narrowly escapes classification as autobiography. It is a very readable, and (though unobtrusively) an informative account of life and scenery in different parts of the province as these have come, during twenty years, under the skilled journalistic eye of its authoress. Frankly journalistic too are the eye and prose of Mgr McGrath in *The Dragon at Close Range*, a vivid account of his missionary experiences in China. The book was printed, with exemplary correctness, by two Chinese who knew no word of English. It is profusely illustrated with the most varied and engaging photographs. Of special interest both for their content and style are the twenty *Swampy Cree Legends* faithfully set down by Charles Clay as they were told to him by an old member of the tribe. He has endeavoured to preserve "the curious nakedness of the true Indian narrative," and (we imagine) has succeeded. The result is prose of genuine simplicity and unusual purity. The tribe has no written literature of its own; but for three or four generations it has had the Bible in its native tongue, and this, the best of all English prose models, represents the only

[3] *Beautiful Canada*, by Vernon Quinn (who has already separated the wheat from the chaff for the tourist in Mexico); and *Away to the Canadian Rockies* (by the irrepressible Brinleys) whose chief merit is its beautiful illustrations, eight water-colours and sixteen full-page sketches by Mr Brinley.

literary influence detectable in its speech. Mr Clay's little book is not only fascinating, but is (it would seem) a valuable and significant contribution to our knowledge of the Indian. For further examples of narrative and descriptive writing we refer the reader to the more popular social studies noticed in the last part of Section D. One work, not classifiable elsewhere, must, on account of its intrinsic merits, not be wholly omitted: *Birds of Canada*, by P. A. Taverner. The author's purpose is "to awaken and stimulate an interest, both aesthetic and practical, in the study of Canadian birds; to suggest the sentimental, scientific, and economic value of that study; to assist in the identification of native species; to furnish the economist with a ready means of determining bird friend from bird foe, so that he may act intelligently towards them . . .; [and] to present . . . reliable data upon which measures of protective legislation may be based. . . ." This handsome book is an exhaustive study of its subject, presented in workmanlike prose, and illustrated with eighty-seven beautiful coloured plates and nearly five hundred figures in the text, all done to scale.

The rather close connection of Canadian letters with the Universities receives piquant illustration in the fact that the best humourists are, or have been, professors! Not since his retirement from McGill, or for some years before, has Mr Stephen Leacock given us a better volume than *Model Memoirs and Other Sketches*. The memoirs include "My Victorian Girlhood" by Lady Nearleigh Slopover, "Through Arabia on a Mule" by Major Allhell, and an account of his observations in the United States by an English lecturer. The method is the one known to every reader of Mr Leacock: the play of a fantastic humour over what is recognized as a satirical presentation of the actual. To take a single example, the visiting lecturer writes: "For the benefit of English readers, I may explain that the whole of the United States is divided into states, such as New York State, Boston, the District of Columbia, Ontario, and so forth." The memoirs are followed by a set of Model Monologues, a new *genre*, we think, for Mr Leacock. It is a triumphant success. "Mrs Uplift Betters Society," "Mrs Easy Has her Fortune Told," and "The Dissolution of our Dinner Club" are works of genius—like Browning's! (We were just going to remark, pedantically, that Mr Leacock ought to try Browning's use of the auditor, when we turned to "A Memory of Spring."

He has.) The note of the fantastic does not disappear, but it is muted now to a gentle accompaniment of the satirically observed actual. And finally there are the reflections with an undertone that is serious. Such is "On the Need for a Quiet College"—among the elms, where the professors are too busy giving a few lectures that matter to have any time for giving a lot that don't; where the students are encouraged to love learning, and if they do not to get out; where they play (if they want to), not use a team instead; for "if Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton there was at least no stadium at two dollars a seat.". . . But read it for yourself. We are sure that, if he knows his business as well as he seems to, Mr Leacock will find a place in his ideal college for the professor who unbends the mind after Pindar with ruminations on the agonies of the public lecturer (unlike his audience, "he cannot towards the close steal out with creaking boots and drop an umbrella in the doorway"), or Toronto (it "can boast four hundred churches—and frequently does"), or our Cellophane Morals, or Babes under Glass; for here also shrewd criticism is not absent though it be *Spoken in Jest.*

Laying these books aside (it is not easy) one takes up, still in the realm of the academic, three slender volumes which in mature wisdom, and in literary quality, would, I think, take rank with the best of their kind outside Canada. All three are lectures, or courses of lectures, delivered by men who, after distinguished university careers (as students or teachers or both), have turned to administration, but have not left their earlier studies behind. *The Interpreter's House* is the Governor-General's Installation Address as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. Its theme is the old one which requires to be re-examined in every generation: What is the function of a university today? The title phrase from Bunyan gives part of Lord Tweedsmuir's answer, and the chief part. True to the tradition of Oxford (truer perhaps than is sometimes Oxford herself), he insists that the function is the liberal training of the mind, the producing of what Newman called the man of trained intellect and the gentleman. (Lord Tweedsmuir does not use the phrase, and he cites not Newman but Aristotle.) But true also to the tradition of the Edinburgh Reviewers, he insists that the university has a second and more practical function, and that the liberal and the professional are not to be too sharply opposed; and a third function—the advancement as well as the diffusion of

knowledge: "We must give them the elements of a liberal education, we must give them the rudiments of a professional technique, we must enlist their services in the pursuit of truth and the safeguarding of knowledge. We must adapt them and . . . ourselves to the circumstances of . . . a world where, as it seems to many, the foundations are crumbling." His indictment of the anti-intellectual; his sympathy with the renewed desire for intellectual and ethical standards, which is not unmixed with penetrating criticism of particular examples; his insistence, true to the tradition of Plato and the teaching of Arnold, that education concerns the whole man, inmost character as well as intellect—these things also deserve quotation. We must refer the reader to the text. The changing world, which is present to Lord Tweedsmuir as anxiety, but more as challenge, is the subject of *Our Generation: Its Gains and Losses* by Oscar D. Skelton, Deputy Minister of External Affairs. In compressed, but beautifully ordered and always lucid summary, the author sketches, with brief and acute comment, the main "tendencies affecting international relations" and their results, the "changes in politics," the "economic trends" of the world today, and most appropriately concludes with education, the chief hope for the morrow. Of that morrow itself he has little to say, evidently agreeing with George Eliot that prophecy is the most gratuitous form of mistake, but at the end he utters his conviction "that it will maintain and justify democracy." May he not be mistaken! The book gives the impression of very wide knowledge, brought under perfect control by a powerful and highly trained mind. It is indeed the most useful and the most suggestive treatment of its subject that we have encountered, and should find a place in the reading of every university course on contemporary life and letters. The third volume, by Sir Robert Falconer, President Emeritus of this University, inaugurates the Rockwell Lectures on Religious Subjects at the Rice Institute. His subject is *Religion on My Life's Road*; and what he presents is a history of his own convictions, opinions, and sentiments, against the developing background of theological scholarship and world events. In his student days, and thereafter, he came under influences also described by Principal Mackinnon and Dr Gordon; but they made a far greater impression upon him, and at the same time his response to them was much more deliberate. Nowhere can the impact of the new critical theology upon Canadian religion, in its most thoughtful

and its most spiritual representatives, be studied to greater advantage than in this work. Searching as was the experience of these years, it was not depressing, at least to the mind naturally liberal and naturally Christian; rather exhilarating in its challenge. But a more searching experience was to follow when the reconstructed faith was confronted by the stark actualities of a war-tortured and, thereafter, a war-shattered world. In such a world liberalism is at a disadvantage, but the author remains true to his creed, and reaches, within its limits, a new insight, a new level of eloquence, and a new simplicity of affirmation. In *Religion on My Life's Road* (as the reader will have observed) we are once more close to autobiography—close this time to the kind of writing whose perfect example is Newman's *Apologia*. We shall not be misunderstood when we say that nothing in Canadian literature is more likely than these lectures to remind us of the tact, the propriety, and (despite all the difference in opinion) the restrained religious feeling of that great work.

C. We pass briefly to the **Criticism of Literature and the Arts,** and to **Scholarship in the Humanities,** apart from the Social Sciences. In Literary Criticism the harvest is light. The two most important books fall in the French field: one, J. M. Turnbull's *Essential Traits of French-Canadian Poetry*, has been reserved for treatment in the essay on French-Canadian Letters; the other, Georges Lemaître's *Four French Novelists*, is reviewed below. Dr Carleton Stanley's *Matthew Arnold*, the text of his very successful Alexander lectures, will be reviewed in a subsequent issue. The form is perhaps better suited to the platform than the printed page, seeming under the eye a little lacking in structure. But the content of the book, within the limits of what it attempts, is excellent. Though it advances nothing new in fact or interpretation, it is a just and graceful estimate of Arnold's work as poet and critic, and will yield profit to the student as well as pleasure to the general reader. In the criticism of Canadian literature should be noticed *Canadian Literature Today*, a series of national broadcasts arranged for the C.B.C. by Professor E. K. Brown, and containing *inter alia* excellent criticism by Professor A. L. Phelps and Mr F. P. Grove. To the same initiative is also owing a series of articles in the QUARTERLY by leading practitioners in the different *genres* in Canadian letters. Among the critical essays of the year it is perhaps permissible to single out for special

mention Professor A. F. B. Clark's "Dialectical Humanism of Thomas Mann" and Professor Brown's "Mr Eliot and Some Enemies."

On criticism of the Arts, Mr Donald Buchanan supplies the following note:

"A biography of Homer Watson, some new handbooks in the 'Canadian Artists Series,' and two studies on the early architecture of Ontario, there were these; but otherwise little on the fine arts in Canada was published during 1938. Additional material, of course, can be found in the catalogues of the various travelling exhibitions arranged by the National Gallery of Canada, and in catalogues prepared by other galleries. Two exhibitions connected with French Canada deserve mention: the memorial collection of the works of Henri Julien (1851-1908), the greatest newspaper artist of his day and one whose political cartoons are, unlike those of his successors, of artistic as well as merely historical importance; and the exhibition of original paintings by Clarence Gagnon, illustrating the book *Maria Chapdelaine*. One of the new volumes in the 'Canadian Artists Series,' published by the Ryerson Press, is devoted to Gagnon; the others, to A. Y. Jackson and Paul Kane. The colour reproductions of the paintings by Jackson, incidentally, are marked by clearness and even quality; they appear to be printed mostly from new plates.

"Until the Group of Seven began to depict Canadian landscape as pattern, rationally distilled from the rude forms of our northern scenery, there had been little (the later work of James Wilson Morrice excepted) but purely 'naturalist' painting in this country. By that, one means the simple recording of nature, transmuted through the temperament of the individual artist. The writings of Homer Watson, R.C.A. (1855-1936), his letters and extracts from his journal, as revealed in *Homer Watson, the Man of Doon* by Muriel Miller, indicates, however, that this self-taught and serious-minded painter was not quite so content as were his colleagues to accept such an easy approach to art. Watson was vaguely pantheistic. From this sprang his purpose in painting. He set out, he declared, to create in pigment a composition capable of expressing the force and reality of that communion of the human and the universal which, he felt, lurked continually behind the changing moods of nature, of the trees and skies of his native valley of the Grand River. Miss Miller, unfortunately, has not brought

out clearly the peculiar importance of this approach, this concentration on a motive, however mystical it may have been, rather than on a method, which distinguished Watson from many of his contemporaries; and in general, her comments on his art are frankly superficial. On the other hand, the essentials of that important struggle—how Watson, having gone to live in England, tried to adapt himself to the modish facility and technique of the English friends he made, such as Clausen, how he eventually became dissatisfied, rejected the yoke of these fashionable painters and returned to Canada—these details have been amply chronicled. While much valuable information, particularly about his upbringing and his home in western Ontario, has been collected in this book, it is difficult to correlate and judge at a first reading, for the vital facts of the man's career are hedged round with irrelevant pages of conversation composed by the author, conversations, for example, between W. L. Mackenzie King and Homer Watson, which, while perhaps eloquent of the aesthetic point of view of the Prime Minister, are yet not pertinent to our knowledge of the painter. There is a *catalogue raisonné* of about five hundred paintings, but the descriptions given are often neither simple nor precise. The book is well bound and exceptionally well printed.

"Of primary importance as a document, although the exhibition itself, of course, was not seen in Canada, is the illustrated catalogue *A Century of Canadian Art* (London, The Tate Gallery, 1938) describing the collection of Canadian painting and sculpture, from Kreighoff, and earlier, to the present day, assembled by the National Gallery (Ottawa), and displayed in London during the autumn of 1938.

"We have a few art critics whose comments appear regularly in Canadian periodicals. The best writing and the keenest judgments are still undoubtedly those of John Lyman, the artist. His articles are in a small journal of local circulation—*The Montrealer*. Although lacking sometimes the maturity of appreciation possessed by Lyman, the notes by Graham McInnes in *Saturday Night*, and elsewhere, are worthy of mention, as are also those by Robert Ayre in the *Montreal Standard*.

"In this Dominion, during the past eighty years and more, architecture has suffered from an eclecticism of style, and a lack of simplicity, particularly in residential construction. Therefore, it is pleasant to hark back to an earlier day and to read from the

pen of Eric Arthur, of the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, a survey and description of existing examples of those early homes of Ontario, which 'were designed simply as dwellings . . . unostentatious, yet dignified, compact in plan without being dull.' This booklet, *The Early Buildings of Ontario*, is well illustrated as is also another by Eric Arthur on *St. Andrew's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake*. They should help promote the good work of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario."

The scholarly output in the English field is small this year, and, since it is listed, need not detain us here. On that in the Romance languages Professor Felix Walter writes:

"Canadian contributions to scholarship in the Romance field during the past year were gratifying in both quantity and quality.

"In the domain of French studies the most important work was undoubtedly Professor Georges Lemaître's *Four French Novelists*, a detailed and very readable analysis, complete with bibliography, of the writings of Proust, Gide, Giraudoux, and Morand. Professor Lemaître managed very happily to follow the exact path half-way between a popular work of vulgarization and an erudite treatise. It is not easy to write simply and informally, yet with authority, on the complex art and personality of the first three of his subjects, but that is what he succeeded in doing. About the choice of his fourth subject there is room for considerable difference of opinion, and many will feel that Morand appeared merely as a make-weight to round out the volume. Mauriac, Malraux, Duhamel, Roger Martin du Gard, or Jules Romains would have been more appropriate choices. Sad to say, Professor Lemaître, a Frenchman who for over a decade has been on the staff of McGill University, has been translated to Leland Stanford, and consequently, with the publication of this distinguished book, he passes from among the ranks of Canadian scholars.

"Miss Deborah A. K. Aish has published an illuminating French doctorate thesis on *La Métaphore dans l'oeuvre de Stéphane Mallarmé*. To treat of any aspect of Mallarmé's poetry requires a very generous provision of sensitivity and poetic 'tact;' Miss Aish has this equipment. Besides a thorough discussion of the nature, development, and function of the metaphor in Mallarmé, she has managed to contrast the Mallarmean metaphor with that of his forerunners, Poe and Baudelaire, and with the metaphor of his closest disciples, Ghil and Valéry. Miss Aish added greatly to the scope and interest

of her investigation by frequently quoting examples from Mallarmé's correspondence and even from his contributions to fashion magazines.

" 'The Chronicle of Turpin in Saintonge' (*Speculum*, April) by Professor C. Meredith-Jones of the University of Manitoba is a detailed account of this thirteenth-century version of the Turpin chronicle. From the evidence presented the reader is invited to conclude that the author of this version may be the anonymous compiler of *Tote Listoire de France*.

"In the field of Spanish studies, Professor M. A. Buchanan writes with authority on the 'Works of Cervantes and their Dates of Composition.' Professor H. W. Hilborn of Acadia University has contributed his *Chronology of the Plays of D. Pedro Calderón de la Barca*. The present reviewer had the pleasure of reading this work when it was submitted as a doctorate thesis to the University of Toronto in 1933, and he agrees with the author when he justifies the rigorous pruning his study has undergone. The book is an able illustration of the method of providing contributory evidence for the dating of plays by a close examination of metrical changes. In Italian, Professor J. E. Shaw adds to his valuable studies of Dante.

"Comparative Literature was represented in 1938 by one important volume and three shorter studies. The volume, *The Old French Lives of Saint Agnes and Other Vernacular Versions of the Middle Ages*, is one of the Harvard Studies in Romance Languages, and is by the Reverend A. J. Denomy of the Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto. Professor Denomy's book is an impressive combination of exact hagiography, philological erudition, and linguistic range, and is a striking testimonial to the sound traditions of scholarship which Professor Gilson and his assistants have managed to establish in this country. Two of the shorter studies mentioned above are from the April number of the *Revue de littérature comparée*. In one Professor D. O. Evans of the University of British Columbia follows a closely reasoned argument to conclude that Pierre Leroux' well-known translation of *Werther* was based not on the original but on previous translations. Professor C. D. Rouillard of University College, Toronto, in 'Montaigne et les Turcs,' supplies an attractive sample of his forthcoming volume, *The Turk in French History, Thought and Literature (1520-1660)*. Professor W. E. Collin of the University of Western Ontario has written on the influence of Newman on Brémond, Blondel, and Sorel."

Linguistic in its basis, Professor Watson Kirkconnell's study of the "Rhaetoromanic Tradition" proceeds to literature and culture and happily includes three of his graceful verse translations.

In the German field, it is pleasant to be able to record that Professor H. Steinhauer has followed up the success of his excellent collection *Die deutsche Novelle*, with a collection of plays for the same period, *Das deutsche Drama, 1880-1933*. Each volume has an introductory essay in which the developments in drama and theatre are treated in relation to the critical, intellectual, and social movements of the day; each author receives a brief but suggestive introductory note, and there are useful selected bibliographies.

In the work of Professor Watson Kirkconnell many of the riches of European poetry have been put at the disposal of Canadian readers. Of an attractive effort to introduce Canadian poems to German readers, Dr G. H. Needler writes:

"*Kanadische Lyrik* is a volume of translations from our Canadian poets into German, made by Dr Hermann Boeschenstein of University College, and recently published in Bern. Lyric verse is the last form of literature in any language to lend itself to translation into another; futility and failure are written over all but a few such attempts. It argues, therefore, courage even to rashness to venture into this field. But after all, the one question is, Do the versions in the new tongue adequately render the meaning, and are they so natural in their metrical form that they read like originals? This final praise has been cordially awarded to Dr Boeschenstein by his fellow-countrymen in Switzerland, and in it I think all readers sufficiently familiar with the niceties of German poetic diction will concur. The translator shows himself the possessor of a fine instinctive feeling for the spirit of the Canadian poems; and his great technical skill in the handling of metrical forms is combined with such a facility in turning the frequently very difficult phraseology of the Canadian poems that, while sufficiently closely parallel in sense, his freely coined German version seems as spontaneous as the original. Dr Boeschenstein's selection is naturally too small to show to the German reader the full variety of Canadian lyric verse; but the choice is excellent within the limits set. From fourteen poets—three of them French-Canadian—are chosen thirty-four poems, Roberts, Carman, and Lampman being the largest contributors. Altogether this little volume is a quite remarkable achievement. Our Canadian poets

are fortunate in having found such a finished word-artist as Dr Boeschenstein to interpret them to German readers."

On Classical Studies Professor Gilbert Norwood has furnished a brief essay:

"There are twenty-two items, *plus* three which seem to have appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Annual Meeting (1938) of the Classical Association of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. Despite requests, no copies of these last have come to hand: we are left contemplating, with a touch of awe, a modesty so profound that it shuns even the not uproarious publicity of this journal.

"The twenty-two are listed elsewhere: it will be enough, therefore, to offer in this place comment only.

"No less than seven are the work of Professor DeWitt. 'The Classics in Canada' explains the system in the University of Toronto. 'Semantics' is an admirably precise and illuminating article: I wish it were longer. 'Is Virgil too difficult?' should be pondered by all students and most teachers. The four essays on Epicureanism are workmanlike and spirited: my own favourite is 'Suavitas'—a pleasant contribution to the history of European manners.

"Professor W. H. Alexander, as usual, is prominent. His 'Criticism of Text-Criticism' delighted me, but I found his note on 'Spe Longus' in Horace less vivacious and convincing. 'De Imperio' usefully insists on the moral ideas of Cicero, but without a word on rhetorical art—a pity, for students seem every year to understand less and less what oratory is. The note on a passage of Sophocles has (it appears to me) been refuted by Professor Lionel Pearson.

"Two notes of importance come from Professor L. A. MacKay, who must be congratulated on solving, with brilliance and charming neatness, a long-standing *crux* in the Ninth Aeneid.

"There is a fair crop of longer articles. Professor Kirkconnell deals attractively with loan-words in Latin, and Professor Adams discusses Plautus and Terence with a delicious and penetrating wit that would have rejoiced Terence and yet would have been understood even by Plautus. In his article on the Pnyx at Athens, Professor Homer Thompson writes with his well-known blend of learning and complete lucidity in exposition. The three longest articles—Mr Pearson's on Apollonius, Mr Robson's on Caecilius, Mr Todd's on the Tritagonist—impress me equally and in the

same way. All alike are very erudite, admirably careful and complete, but use more effort and space than their subjects seem to justify.

"Three works of greater compass remain. The Horace Check-List will naturally appeal to few: it is beautifully produced and gives full bibliographical descriptions of more than twenty-seven hundred editions to be found in the United States and Canada. Dr English's *Problem of Freedom in Greece* is original but never eccentric, a thoroughly good commentary on a deeply important phase of history. Professors Bonner and Smith have now published the second volume of their well-known *Administration of Justice from Homer to Aristotle*. This instalment deals with legal procedure in Athens: the immense research here presented, and the careful discussion of the endless detail now at our disposal, make this book invaluable to all students of Greek History and of law in general."

In the field of Philosophy four out of the six important volumes published proceed from the leaders of the Institute of Mediaeval Studies; but it is not easy to tell how far they should be regarded as the work of the current year. Professor Etienne Gilson's *Philosophy of St. Bonaventure* appears in an English version (with no note of the date of its original publication in French). His *Reason and Revelation in the Middle Ages*, an historical inquiry, was delivered as a course of lectures in English in 1937. M Jacques Maritain's popular and polemical volume, *True Humanism*, bears at the end of its preface the date 1936; and his more technical treatise in epistemology, *The Degrees of Knowledge*, is evidently translated from the French of the second edition (1934). It is hoped to review Professor Gilson in a subsequent issue of the QUARTERLY. Professor Peter Sandiford's *Foundations of Educational Psychology* deals with what he calls "nature's gifts to man," or the unalterable traits of the human animal which the educator must take into account and on which he must ground the constructive science of education, the subject to be presented in the second volume of the work, on the psychology of learning. Professor W. H. Watson's *On Understanding Physics* is reserved for review by Professor Frank Allen in a subsequent issue.

Contributions have been made to the history of higher education in Canada by Mr D. C. Harvey's *Introduction to the History of Dalhousie University* and Professor W. F. Tamblyn's account of the University of Western Ontario.

D. The following paragraphs on **Social Studies** are contributed by Professor A. Brady.

"A survey of social studies in Canada, 1938, must, as in previous years, be highly selective and confined in the main to general remarks descriptive of the kind of works published. There happens to be in this year an unusually large output of books, mainly specialized monographs on different aspects of Canadian history, and in all cases full reviews of them are to be found in the more technical journals of the social sciences in Canada, and in some cases in previous issues of the QUARTERLY.

"The fact that the bulk of the volumes may be grouped as 'history' is indicative of the premier place held by that subject among the social sciences in Canada—a place secure and exalted despite the fact that some historians would prefer not to be called social scientists. Devotion to the historical method is so close that theory and philosophy, in so far as they are recognized in the social field, are usually considered as handmaidens in the work of historical interpretation. Not since the institution of this survey has there been published by a Canadian a major work purely in economic or social theory. That fact may perhaps be symptomatic of the training and methods of Canadian social scientists, but this is hardly the place to enlarge upon such a theme.

"Another significant fact is the heavy indebtedness of the Canadian social sciences to the wealthy research foundations in the United States, whose generosity facilitates study and issues in publications that would probably not otherwise see the light. This fact is illustrated in the four stout volumes published in the series, financed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, on the relations of Canada and the United States; viz., *The North American Assault on the Canadian Forest*, *A History of Transportation in Canada*, *Canada and the Law of Nations*, and *Canada and Her Great Neighbor*. Other current series owe a like debt.

"The volumes on the relations of Canada and the United States, which appeared in the last two years, are now numerous enough to occupy a fair portion of a shelf, and the features of the series as a whole have become clear. Every volume represents painstaking and scholarly research, but beyond that fact there is a wide diversity in the character of the books, and the degree to which they achieve co-ordination in their main theme is not always conspicuous. Three volumes published in 1938, *Canada and Her Great Neighbor*,

Canada and the Law of Nations, *A History of Transportation in Canada*, are singularly different in design and execution. *Canada and Her Great Neighbor* consists of some sections which are interpretative in nature, and some which merely provide the raw material for interpretation. It is a significant work in that it contains a vast mass of information on the social phases of Canadian-American relations, a subject hitherto inadequately explored. In the main it will be looked upon as a source-book whereas it might legitimately be assumed that it should have been the coping-stone to all the other volumes, providing a broad synthesis of social relationships as these are determined by economic and other forces. But specialism is a barrier to synthetic studies in Canada as elsewhere. *Canada and the Law of Nations* is throughout its 567 pages another source-book, consisting of select cases in international law, 'affecting Canada or Canadians, decided by Canadian courts, by certain of the higher courts in the United States and Great Britain, and by international tribunals.' The editors, Professor Norman MacKenzie and Dr Lionel H. Laing confine their labours to editing and to a brief preface, while Dr James Brown Scott lends his name to an introduction that says peculiarly little. The reviewer is not competent to pronounce on the selection of cases, but the value of the book to students of international law is obvious even to the amateur. In contrast to the excellent little volume by Professor P. E. Corbett on the *Settlement of Canadian-American Disputes*, published in the same series in 1937, it will not interest general readers. *A History of Transportation in Canada* by Professor George Glazebrook, unlike *Canada and the Law of Nations*, is a well-written interpretative narrative, and a thoroughly welcome addition to Canadian historical literature. Like the volume by Professor Corbett, it is one of the few additions to this series which might, without apology, be placed in the hands of the general reader. One may make this claim without minimizing its scholarly importance. The relation of the railways to the building of the national economy is on the whole skilfully and sagely worked out. But, strange to say, Professor Glazebrook, who is an expert on Canadian political history, at times crowds his stage with so many economic facts as to obscure the political forces which operated upon the decisions of governments. Railway policy in Canada from 1867 to the present makes an admirable theme for the study of national economic planning under the democracy and capitalism

of a new country. Part II in Professor Glazebrook's volume is a useful introduction to the theme, but much remains to be said, especially on the influence of racial and party circumstances upon railway policy and its administration.

"The *North American Assault on the Canadian Forest* by Messrs Lower, Carrothers, and Saunders is a significant addition to the history of Canadian primary industries. Professor Lower in previous studies has made the development of the lumber industry his special domain, and his maturity and sureness of knowledge appear conspicuously in the 223 pages which he contributes to this volume. It is evident, as Professor Innis remarks in the Editor's Preface, that the book is complementary to others in the series; such as, *The Commercial Empire of the St. Lawrence*, *A History of Transportation in Canada*, and *Canadian-American Industry*. Thanks to the impressive labour and scholarship of Professor Innis, all of these treat in a unifying way phases of the economic development of Canada as influenced by the United States (although in some cases the influence of the United States is suggested rather than specifically traced), but taking the series as a whole there is not as much close joining as one would deem necessary. The reader is himself left with the considerable task of integration. In brief, the Canadian-American Relations Series resembles an omnibus with almost every type of passenger thrown together without much plan, and failing to give the impression of a united humanity. Perhaps it matters little so long as each volume has intrinsic merits to justify its publication, and that such is the case may be freely conceded. One hopes, however, that the sterling qualities of some of these volumes will not be lost in the apparent confusion of the omnibus. In any case we can readily express gratitude that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has generously made possible the writing and publication (in so short a period) of so many useful volumes on Canada.

"The Canadian Frontiers of Settlement Series contributes only one volume to the publications of this year, but the *History of Prairie Settlement and 'Dominion Lands' Policy* is a worthy representative and up to the best standard of its predecessors. In the first part of this work Professor A. S. Morton brings into play his comprehensive knowledge of Western history in a narration more satisfactory, perhaps, than that of any previous work on the West. It is narrative and analytical history of the first order, wherein the

story is told, with adequate detail, of how, through the adaptations of varied techniques, the plains came to be peopled and the climatic and other physical conditions reasonably well coped with. In the second portion of the volume Professor Chester Martin provides a definitive history of 'Dominion Lands' Policy, and in doing so unfolds much evidence of the pervasive influences, both of attraction and repulsion, exercised by the development of the United States upon Canada. Such influences are exemplified in the method of the sectional survey, the practice of the railway land grant, the free-homestead system, the school lands, and pre-emptions. This study is not merely a valuable supplement to the preceding volumes of the same series; it may be considered as complementary to the monographs on Canadian-American relations, for it illustrates how variously the Canadian frontier was a frontier of the United States.

"Singularly in 1938 a more than ordinary number of historical works are concerned with the West. Two stout publications of the Champlain Society deal with prominent servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. Professor Glazebrook edits, with an introduction that errs on the side of excessive brevity, the correspondence of James Hargrave, 1821-1843; while Mr E. E. Rich edits the *Journal of Occurrences in the Athabasca Department by George Simpson, 1820 and 1821, and Report*, with a full and useful introduction by Professor Chester Martin. Partly historical but principally descriptive sociology and economics is *The Japanese Canadians* by Charles H. Young, Helen R. Y. Reid, and W. A. Carrothers, edited by Professor Innis. It contains the most informative and readily available account of the Japanese in British Columbia, their role in primary industries and commerce, their sundry relations with the white Canadians, and the general standards of living among the Orientals, both Japanese and Chinese.

"Two books published in 1938 discuss Canadian railways; that by Professor Glazebrook, noticed above, and the *Canadian Railway Problem* by Mr Lesslie R. Thomson, which one may safely designate as the largest work (1,080 pages to be exact) yet published on Canadian railways. Books cannot be properly valued by reference to their dimensions, their weight, or their specific gravity. On all of these grounds Mr Thomson's would doubtless be the most significant work published in Canada in 1938, but it is more complimentary (as well as relevant) to dwell upon its significance in containing an elaborate and on the whole sage treatment of Canada's

railway and transportation problem. The book need not have been so long, and its length will certainly restrict its influence on public opinion, despite the author's provision that 'those with only half an hour to devote to this subject' may get the gist of it on pages 45-8. There is repetition, and the inclusion of much material not really essential for the main lines of analysis and argument. Yet the subject has some important features that one would expect an engineer to deal with and that are here treated too sketchily; such, for example, as the technological aspects of the traffic problem. However, Mr Thomson has his own views on how to write a book, and we are thankful for a public spirit that devotes time to a subject so important to Canada. His plan for the solution of the existing railway problem is what he calls the Policy of Common Management, wherein the two large systems would be placed under one board of directors, to be operated in such a manner as to avoid the wastes of duplication. The policy should be adopted tentatively for ten years, and a final decision could then be made. This suggestion is certainly not chimerical, although some of its supplementary details may be dubious. The reviewer believes that a monopoly control of the Canadian railways is inevitable, and Mr Thomson's plans would further this end; but economists are not all agreed upon the matter. A contrary opinion by Professor H. A. Innis should be consulted (*Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Feb. 1939).

"To the McGill Social Research Series a volume is added, of some interest both for its methodology and content, *Health and Unemployment: Some Studies of their Relationships* by L. C. Marsh, A. G. Fleming, and C. F. Blackler. It contains comparative studies of health conditions among unemployed and employed men and youths, and general health conditions among six hundred unemployed families on the rolls of a social agency. Weights, heights, and certain other indices are composed for a wide cross-sectional group of 1,200 school children; there are also the weights of babies born to 420 families falling within a smaller income range. There is further a detailed examination of nutrition among a specially selected group of relief families. Upon the basis of the statistical samples used, underweight and malnutrition are found to be more common among the unemployed than among the employed. The unemployed show a greater incidence of tuberculosis and cardiovascular defects, and also a high occurrence of

venereal disease. From every aspect the health of the unemployed is inferior to that of employed persons of similar economic status, and it is evident that adequate medical care is not available for them. But one interesting question this book fails really to answer: in the cases cited, was the poor health caused by unemployment, or was unemployment caused by poor health? The only indubitable conclusion to be drawn from the evidence is that the level of health is bad and that little is being done about it. The authors recommend health insurance on a national scale.[4]

"The Political Economy Series, published by the University of Toronto Press, was launched in 1938 with two volumes: *Essays in Political Economy in Honour of E. J. Urwick*, and *Farm Credit in Canada* by W. T. Easterbrook. Both volumes are edited by Professor H. A. Innis. *Essays in Political Economy in Honour of E. J. Urwick* resembles the usual volume of this kind in containing essays of varying quality both in style and scholarship. Its lack of unity is emphasized by the singularly wide variety in the themes treated, dealing as it does with problems in pure economic theory, economic structure, economic history, anthropology, and certain questions that might properly be grouped under political science. The articles that make use of much factual data have not even the unity of deriving their evidence from the economic and social development of Canada. However, these limitations are presumably inevitable in this type of work, and are partly counteracted by the fact that the volume contains a number of admirable essays; e.g., to mention but two on widely different themes, 'Adam Smith on Value' by Professor V. W. Bladen, and 'The Study of Politics in Canada' by Mr C. B. Macpherson. Limitation of space prevents anything like an adequate appraisal of these and other essays. It is a happy coincidence that the volume is published to honour Professor Urwick in a year when the University Department of which Professor Urwick was for some time head, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment.

"*Farm Credit in Canada*, by Mr W. T. Easterbrook, is a somewhat misnamed book. It is not, as the title might suggest, simply an analysis of the functioning of farm credit in Canada, but is in large part an historical essay, outlining with reference to basic historical forces the changing relations of credit institutions to

[4]The reviewer is indebted to a report upon this book by Dr E. W. McHenry, Assistant Professor of Physiological Hygiene in the University.

agriculture. It traces the development from the barter conditions and commercial credit of the pioneer period to the corporate and government credit of contemporary times. It might not inaccurately be subtitled, 'An essay on the development of capitalism in Canada with its implications for agriculture.' The historical and other sections rest upon wide reading and upon, in the main, astute handling of facts. In places, however, there is an excessive and misleading simplification of history. We are told that 'with the union [of 1841] the commercial classes gained the upper hand' (p. 13). There is obviously a truth in this statement, but it certainly requires to be explained, all the more since the subsequent pages illustrate the political aggressiveness of the agrarian classes and its expression in government policies. The essay indeed fails to make clear the relationship between the agrarian and commercial interests, and for this reason some of the generalizations mislead. Further on, in referring to Confederation, it is remarked that 'a *centralized economic empire* was the aim of the political leaders of the time, despite the presence of agrarian opposition.' If that statement is intended to convey the impression that the agrarian interest in the Canadas as a whole was opposed to Confederation, it is untrue. But actually its meaning is not explained, and the same objection may be made to many other generalizations. While the interpretation in this work shows haste, and in places a loose grasp of Canadian political development, it has some genuine merits, and its author may be congratulated on his first book.

"A few important books in the year deal specifically with politics and political history. Two on the general subject of foreign policy are: *Canada Looks Abroad* by R. A. MacKay and E. B. Rogers;[5] and the *Rise of Anglo-American Friendship* by Lionel M. Gelber. The first of these, published by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, is distinguished as being the most serious and comprehensive study published in recent years on the problems of Canadian external relations. In a sense it is a pioneer work (with some of the defects of such), and should help to cultivate a

[5]See significant reviews in the QUARTERLY, Oct. 1938, and *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Feb. 1939. With this may be mentioned another book published by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and reviewed with it in the QUARTERLY, *Canada Today* by Professor F. R. Scott. It is a survey, too much compressed, of Canadian problems with emphasis on external relations. The *Rise of Anglo-American Friendship* was reviewed in the QUARTERLY, Jan. 1939.

more informed interest among Canadians in the issues that it discusses. The *Rise of Anglo-American Friendship* is an instance, welcome and only too infrequent, of the Canadian historical scholar extending his research outside the limits of Canadian history. *The Lives and Times of the Patriots*, by Edwin C. Guillet, is purely narrative history, dealing with the rebellion in Upper Canada in 1837-8, and the Patriot agitation in the United States in 1837-42. There is no serious attempt to interpret freshly the clash of political opinion or to estimate the significance of the rebellion in the evolution of responsible government. The study mainly confines itself to a presentation of the personalities on both sides as revealed in the series of episodes in which they played their parts. As a book of this type it has undoubted merits, resting on careful research in contemporary newspapers and pamphlets. It furnishes the fullest and most accurate account yet written of the stirring happenings of 1837-8. Some of the most useful information appears in footnotes and appendices. Of special interest is the appendix citing facts about the social status of the 885 arrested or absconded rebels. Significantly, of these 375 were farmers and 345 labourers, and the greater number were apparently born in the United States. This work is a useful supplement to the general political histories of Canada.

"On another work of narrative history, and one of the year's most important books, the first volume of the *Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War*, by Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, we shall merely refer the reader to Mr Stacey's review article in this issue (pp. 247-54).

"Of singular value to students of political theory, and generally to all those interested in British thought and history, is *Puritanism and Liberty, Being the Army Debates (1647-9) from the Clarke Manuscripts with Supplementary Documents*, selected and edited with an introduction by Professor A. S. P. Woodhouse (already reviewed in the QUARTERLY, Jan. 1939, by Dr Ernest Barker). One notable feature which, apart from its intrinsic merits, distinguishes it among Canadian letters in 1938 is that it is the work of a scholar in English literature who has gone beyond literary study on the purely aesthetic plane to the task of relating the great movements of English thought and opinion to literature. Little of this work has hitherto been done in Canada, and the social scientist, among others, may gladly welcome the attempt. The study of political

thought, for example, is too often pursued apart from the climate of opinion reflected in literature. Professor Woodhouse, in *Puritanism and Liberty*, performs the task of bringing to the political theorist admirably edited texts of interest to him. Obviously his work is of no less significance to the student of literature for its attempt to build a bridge between literary and social studies.

"Finally we may refer to the appearance of a new edition of the *Constitution of Canada* by Professor W. P. M. Kennedy. It is needless to comment on a book which has been a distinguished text since its first appearance in 1922. The new edition will be welcomed by all students of Canadian institutions. It contains four additional chapters (106 pages) which deal with phases of constitutional development since 1922, and two interesting appendices."

To Professor Brady's essay we append a review of Mr William Perkins Bull's *From Strachan to Owen*, supplied by Mr F. N. Langford:

"Considered simply as the fruit of laborious research, Mr Bull's volume on the Church of England in Peel County makes a valuable contribution to the study of Canadian ecclesiastical history. The religious history of Canada is still a comparatively uncultivated field, and a great deal more of such thorough and painstaking effort as lies behind this book is needed before order can be brought out of chaos. Mr Bull has not only synthetized a vast amount of material, but has doubled the value of his work by departing from his own precedent to include elaborate notes and an exhaustive bibliography.

"But it is not merely as a contribution to technical research that *From Strachan to Owen* is important. Mr Bull's method of treatment is profoundly correct. In the Foreword to his work on Methodism—*Spadunk: From Paganism to Davenport United*—the author pointed out that 'a thorough study of church development must give a fairly adequate picture of contemporaneous changes in social life.' In both these volumes Mr Bull has been faithful to his own rule, and has interwoven secular and religious history. This is the only way to reach an understanding of the Churches in Canada. All along the line they have been conditioned by sociological circumstances, and the key to their history and to their present position—whether of strength or of weakness—is precisely in their relationship to the general course of social and political development. Mr Bull's narrative very clearly shows this

relationship. It apparently does not occur to him to criticize either the Church of England or the other Protestant bodies from this point of view. The general tone of his writing is laudatory, and on the ecclesiastical side praise may not always be appropriate. But the texture of local religious history is intimately revealed by Mr Bull, and his studies will be of great service to many readers, whether their interests are antiquarian, apologetic, or polemical."

There remain a few popular works in the social sciences which deserve mention, and whose quality as narrative and descriptive writing is no doubt superior to that of the majority of the volumes in Professor Brady's list. Pre-eminent is a work already reviewed in the QUARTERLY (Jan. 1939): *The Canadians: The Story of a People*, by Professor G. M. Wrong. This is a popular book by an acknowledged master both of the subject and of the technique of exposition—the best short history of Canada ever written. No one has done so much as Professor Wrong not only to foster the study of Canadian history, but also to inculcate the narrative and descriptive art, and the humane spirit, with which ideally history should be written—without which indeed it cannot establish its claim to be regarded as literature. His practice, we learn once more, is not unworthy of his precept. Two other works are reserved for further consideration by the surveyors of French-Canadian and New-Canadian Letters. The first is Mr Wilfrid Bovey's sympathetic *French Canadians To-day*, which traces their history and examines their system of education, their literature, and the political and social problems and movements which now agitate them. Good as the book is in its larger structural features, the writing is rather slovenly in detail. The second is Mr Murray Gibbon's *Canadian Mosaic*, a popular study of the various racial and national groups that go to make up the population of Canada, their traditions, literature, and art. The book is handsomely produced, and gains greatly in attractiveness from its verse translations by Professor Kirkconnell and others, and from its fine illustrations in colour by Canadian artists. In *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police* Mr R. C. Fetherstonhaugh has told the story of the force since its inception in 1873. It is a popular work and no doubt (as Professor Innis complains) it selects for emphasis the adventurous and romantic aspects of the story, but it is packed with information and offers an excellent introduction to its subject. The writing is competent, but the prose is somewhat heavy and cumbrous. Much superior

in its vivacity and in its descriptive quality is Mr Philip Godsell's *Red Hunters of the Snows*. Under this rather lurid title he has brought together, first, an account of the earliest contacts between the aborigines of the North-West and their white lords, and secondly, the results of his own experiences and observations during thirty years among the Indians and the Eskimos. The book, which is well illustrated, is for the general reader as informative as it is fascinating.

Outside the Canadian field there are, finally, two works in popular history. The more important is Dr J. Wesley Bready's *England, Before and After Wesley*, obviously the fruit of long reading in primary and secondary sources. If we classify it as popular history it is certainly not to suggest that small research has gone to its production, but rather in reference to its purpose and to the spirit that animates the whole. That spirit is not only popular, but unblushingly partisan and propagandist. The thesis is the utter corruption of the life of Church and State before the Wesleyan revival, and the release and fostering by the revival of the forces which subsequently issued in spiritual awakenings and social amelioration. In order to support his thesis Dr Bready is driven virtually to disregard all the secular, or at least unorthodox, impulses of reform. More insidious is the tendency to confound the corruptions of the National Church with its essence, which leads him to dismiss as exceptional every evidence of spiritual and cultural achievement in its clergy and laity, to ignore (or deplore) the Catholic and the rational traditions in its complex inheritance, and in large measure to fail in explaining the Evangelical revival *within* the Church. We think that the work of Wesley is of such transcendent importance in the history of English religion and (less directly) of English social thought as to stand in no need of the exaggerations, the suppressions, and the dubious perspectives which Dr Bready introduces. The book contains much valuable information, historical and bibliographical, on the reign of corruption in the eighteenth century, as on other subjects. The documentation is full and (apart from a rather uncritical use of secondary sources) satisfactory. Within the limits imposed by Dr Bready's preconceptions, the material is lucidly ordered. The prose is vigorous and readable. Of the content of the second book, Mr Kenneth P. Kirkwood's *Renaissance in Japan*, we cannot pretend to speak with any authority. But it is a popular book, designed for the reader

uninformed on the cultural history of the Japanese people, and its effect on such a reader, at least, we are very well equipped to judge! Centring upon the seventeenth century (A.D.), Mr Kirkwood sketches the political, social, and economic setting, indicates the main cultural developments within, before and after this period, and against the background thus built up, studies some of the leading men of letters. He employs three devices of exposition: (1) a "Comparative Chronology" (to this the reader clings as to a lifebuoy, which is a present help if not particularly conducive to contemplation); (2) repeated references to European analogues (this is often helpful); (3) the unobtrusive presentation of the details, and thereby of the atmosphere, of Japanese life (this is on the whole quite successful). The book would have been easier to follow if the narrative had been more firmly handled and more trenchantly set down. The prose is not without its powers of poetic suggestion, but is rather lulling in its effect. In his attempt to interpret the country in which he is stationed Mr Kirkwood is copying one of the best of the minor traditions in diplomacy. His attitude towards Japan (like that of Hearn, on whom he has written a little book) is appreciative, and, we fear, quite uncritical. The sentimentality of the Japanese appeals to him; their concurrent brutality he ignores.

LISTS OF PUBLICATIONS[1]

I. SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Second supplement to list printed in "Letters in Canada, 1936")

The Bulletin, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto [pub. by Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation; issued 5 times a year]. **Canadian Alpine Journal** [Alpine Club of Canada, Banff, Alta.; annual; 1907+; ed. A. A. McCoubrey: narrative and descriptive sketches]. **Full Tide,** Vancouver [Vancouver Poetry Society; pub. at irregular intervals (mimeo.); secretary, D. C. MacNair, 2043 Pendrill St., Vancouver: poetry]. **Manitoba Arts Review,** Winnipeg [Arts Student Body of Univ. of Manitoba; semi-annual; 1938+: literature, education, philosophy, current problems]. **Presbyterian Student,** Toronto [pub. by students of Knox College, Toronto; 1935+: articles on religion]. **Shoulder Strap,** Vancouver [issued by authority of British Columbia Provincial Police; semi-annual; 1938+; ed. A. A. Brookhouse: narrative and descriptive sketches].

The *Canadian Bookman* has been reorganized under the editorship of Howe Martyn, with a distinguished advisory board; publication of *Canadian Comment* has been temporarily suspended; the title of *Child and Family Welfare* has been changed to *The Canadian Welfare Summary; The Undergraduate* (University College) is now being published twice a year.

II. CULTURAL AND LITERARY HISTORY OF CANADA

A. Selected Works of Reference

Abbott (Maude E.), Classified and annotated bibliography of Sir William Osler's publications. Montreal, Medical Museum, McGill Univ., 175pp., $2.25. **Archibald (Eugenie)** comp., Catalogue of the William Inglis Morse collection of books, pictures, maps, manuscripts, etc. at Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, Nova Scotia. With foreword by CARLETON STANLEY and preface by WILLIAM INGLIS MORSE. London, Curwen Press, [7], 119pp. Revd. *CHR* Dec. **Beals (Helen D.),** A catalogue of the Eric R. Dennis collection of Canadiana in the library of Acadia University. Prepared under direction of MARY KINLEY INGRAHAM. Wolfville, N.S., vi, 212pp. **Blauveldt (Robert Brooks)** ed.,

[1]These Lists were prepared in the Editorial Office of the University of Toronto Press, under the direction of its General Editor and the Editor of "Letters in Canada."

All references in the Lists are to 1938 except when another date is given. Following many of the items listed, attention is drawn to more extended reviews in other periodicals. An asterisk marks the names of those authors whom we believe not to be Canadians. The following abbreviations have been used: *AL—Adult Learning; ACB*—Association of Canadian Bookmen, *Literary Bulletin; BCHQ—British Columbia Historical Quarterly; C—Canadian; CB—Canadian Bookman; CF—Canadian Forum; CGJ—Canadian Geographical Journal; CHA—Canadian Historical Association report; CHR—Canadian Historical Review; CJEPS—Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science; CM—Canadian Magazine; CNMag.—Canadian National Magazine; CPM—Canadian Poetry Magazine; CT—Canadian Thinker; Cr.—Crucible; Cur. Call—Curtain Call; DR—Dalhousie Review; DBS*—Dominion Bureau of Statistics; *JENS—Journal of Education for Nova Scotia; KP*—King's Printer; *MN—McGill News; Mac.—Maclean's Magazine; McQ—McMaster Quarterly; MAR—Manitoba Arts Review; NHM—National Home Monthly; NYT—New York Times; OHS—Ontario Historical Society, Papers and records,* XXXII; *OLR—Ontario Library Review; PS—Presbyterian Student; PA—Public Affairs; Q—Quarterly; QQ—Queen's Quarterly; R—Review; RSC—Royal Society of Canada, Transactions; SN—Saturday Night; TLS—Times Literary Supplement; U.of T.—University of Toronto; UTQ—University of Toronto Quarterly; WFP—Winnipeg Free Press.* See also III, foot-note 3.

Leaders of Nova Scotia, 1936: A who's who of the political, professional, commercial and moral leaders of the province. Yarmouth, N.S., Loyalist Press, 1936, 82pp., $5.00. **Brome County Historical Society,** Catalogue of documents: Bibliography of the Eastern Townships. (Pub. 1, n.s. 1937.) Knowlton, P.Q., The Society, 1937, 63pp., 35c. **Canada, DBS,** Canada, 1938, Official handbook of present conditions and recent progress (Ottawa, KP, 192pp., 25c.); Canada year book, 1938, Official statistical annual of the resources, history, institutions, and social and economic conditions of the Dominion (Ottawa, KP, xlii, 1141pp., $1.50; revd. *CF* Oct.); Census of Prairie Provinces, 1936, Occupations in relation to length of school life for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Bull. no. XXXIII; 39pp., plano., 25c.). **Canada, Library of Parliament,** Annual supplement to the catalogue of: Classified list of all books and pamphlets added to the library from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1937. Ottawa, KP, x, 195pp. Canadian almanac and legal and court directory for the year 1938, ed. H. C. CORNER. Toronto, Copp Clark, 673pp., $6.00. **Canadian Historical Review,** Archives and libraries (121-2, 242-4, 356, 462-3); Canadian historical societies (113-16, 241-2, 354-6, 458-62); [List of] Recent publications relating to Canada (86-110, 221-37, 334-52, 436-53); T. F. MCILWRAITH, [Publications on] Ethnology, anthropology, and archaeology (March 103-10). **Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science,** Bibliography of current publications on Canadian economics (139-50, 221-37, 465-76, 607-18). Canadian parliamentary guide, 1938, ed. A. L. NORMANDIN. Hull, P.Q., Labour Exchange, 705pp., $4.00. Dominion, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec government publications, 1938. Received by Inspector of Public Libraries. Toronto, KP, 19pp. 5,000 facts about Canada. 1938 ed. Toronto, Ontario Pub. Co., vi, 90pp., 35c. **Gilroy (Marion)** comp., Catalogue of maps, plans and charts in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. (Bull. of Public Archives of N.S., I, no. 3.) Halifax, Public Archives, 95pp. ***Griffin (Grace Gardner)** ed., Writings on American history, 1932, Bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history published during year 1932, with some memoranda on other portions of America (xxvi, 422pp.); *et al.*, same, 1933 (xxxii, 410pp.). Washington, U.S. Government Pr. Office, 1937. **McLean (Charles Herbert),** Prominent people of New Brunswick. Saint John, N.B., Biographical Society of Canada, 261pp., $10.00. McKim's directory of Canadian publications, 1938: Complete list of newspapers and periodicals published in Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Ed. 31. Montreal, McKim, 474pp., $3.00. **Manitoba, Univ. of,** List of faculty publications, May, 1924-May, 1937. No. 2. Winnipeg, 96pp. (plano.). ***O'Brien (Edward J.)** ed., Best short stories, 1938, and yearbook of American short story. Boston, N.Y., Houghton Mifflin, xviii, 403pp. Revd. *NYT* June 5. **Quebec, Province of,** Statistical year book, 1937. Quebec, KP, xxxii, 480pp. Quintus Horatius Flaccus: Editions in United States and Canada as they appear in Union Catalog of Library of Congress. Mills College, Calif., xx, 240pp., $5.00. **Roberts (Charles G. D.)** and **Tunnell (Arthur L.)** eds., Standard dictionary of Canadian biography, Canadian who was who, vol. II. Toronto, Trans-Canada Press, xx, 478pp. **Royal Society of Canada,** List of officers and members and minutes of proceedings, 1938. Ottawa, printed for the society [U. of T. Press], [iv], 157pp. **Smith (Albert H.)** and others, comps., Bibliography of Canadian education. (Bull. no. 10 of Dept. of Educational Research, U. of T.) Toronto, U. of T. Press, 302pp., $1.00. **Toronto Public Library,** Books of today, selected by the staff, exhibited at Toronto Book Fair, Nov. 28-Dec. 3, 1938, under auspices of Association of Canadian Bookmen and Toronto Public Libraries (70pp.); Canadian catalogue of books published in Canada, about Canada, as well as those written by Canadians, with imprint of 1937, no. 16 (56pp., 50c.). Toronto, The Library. **Tunnell (A. L.).** *See* ROBERTS (C.G.D.) and. **University of Toronto Quarterly,** Letters in Canada, 1937 ed. A. S. P. WOODHOUSE [E. K. BROWN, Poetry; J. R. MACGILLIVRAY, Fiction; W. S. MILNE, Drama; A. S. P. WOODHOUSE, Remaining material; ALISON EWART, Lists of publications] (April 339-450); FELIX WALTER, French-Canadian letters (July 552-67, 572-89); WATSON KIRKCONNELL, New-Canadian letters (July 567-71, 590-600). Reprinted as separate offprint (161pp.). Revd. *CB* Oct.-Nov.; *CGJ* Nov.; *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa* Jan. 1939; *SN* May 14;

WFP May 14, June 9. World book. British Empire ed. General ed., *Harold Shelton; ed. for Canada in Dominions volume, Lawrence J. Burpee. 10 vols. Toronto, Quarrie and Co., [1937], 5818pp., $49.50. Revd. *CHR* Dec.

F. L. Barber, Richard Green collection of Wesleyana (*Victoria Library Bull.* May [1-4]). *Nora Bateson, Library survey of Nova Scotia (*JENS* Jan. 149-90), Prince Edward Island's library (*PA* March 102-5). C. Briggs, Archives of Hudson's Bay Co. (*C Chartered Accountant* Feb. 116-20). C. Bookman, Treasure room [series: F. L. Barber, Victoria Univ. Library; E. C. Kyte, Queen's Univ.; F. Landon, Library of Univ. of Western Ontario; J. J. Talman, province of Ontario Archives; W. S. Wallace, Univ. of Toronto Library]. Canadian periodical index (regularly in *OLR* beginning Jan.). R. C. Clark, Archives of Hudson's Bay Co. (*Pacific Northwest Q* Jan. 3-15). K. Coburn, Coleridge manuscripts [photostats] (*Victoria Library Bull.* March 1-4). E. U. Dickenson, Library situation in Ontario (*OLR* Aug. 190-1). M. Gilroy, County histories of Nova Scotia (*PA* Aug. 30-3). R. M. Hamilton, Quebec government publications to 1841 (*OLR* May 82-4). W. Kaye Lamb, British Columbia official records (*Pacific Northwest Q* Jan. 17-25). J. B. MacDonald, Rural library service in Canada (*OLR* May 90-2). E. S. Robinson, Vancouver Public Library (*OLR* Feb. 11-14). *S. Morley Scott, Material relating to Quebec in Gage and Amherst papers (*CHR* Dec. 378-86). [Toronto] Academy of Medicine, Bull. [H. B. Anderson, History of library of (April 142-53); M. H. V. Cameron, Seventeenth century books in (April 171-3); J. H. Elliott, Sixteenth century books in (April 162-70); N. B. Gwyn, Sir William Osler's contributions to library of (April 154-8)]. P. J. Turner, Public library at Westmount (*Library Assoc. Record*, Eng., April 135-7).

See also annual reports of: C Broadcasting Corporation (Ottawa, KP, 16pp.); National Museum of Canada, 1937-38 (Ottawa, KP, 20pp., 10c.); Public Library Commission of British Columbia, 1936-37 (Victoria, KP, 19pp.); Toronto Public Library, 1937 (Toronto, Ryerson, 34pp.). See also reports of public libraries throughout Canada. See also, Motion picture theatres in Canada, 1936 (DBS, 35pp., plano., 25c.); Official list of radio stations (Dept. of Transport, Ottawa); Standing Committee on Radio Broadcasting, Minutes of proceedings and evidence.

B. Selected Studies in Historical and Contemporary Background

***Besterman* (Theodore)** ed., The travels and sufferings of Father Jean de Brébeuf among the Hurons of Canada, as described by himself; ed. and trans. from French and Latin. London, Golden Cockerel Press, 198pp., 63*s*. ***Brinley* (Gordon)**, Away to the Canadian Rockies and British Columbia. Toronto, McClelland, xii, 301pp., $2.75. Revd. *CB* Aug.-Sept.; *NYT* July 17; *SN* Aug. 20. **Bull (Wm. Perkins)**, From Strachan to Owen: How the Church of England was planted and tended in British North America. (Perkins Bull Foundation.) Toronto, McLeod, 1937 (issued 1938), 454pp. Also additional material printed for 2nd ed. (Toronto, McLeod, 401-32). Revd. *CHR* June. ***Bullock-Webster* (H.)**, Memories of sport and travel fifty years ago: From the Hudson's Bay Company to New Zealand. Ludlow, Shropshire, Eng., Mary's Meadow Press, 235pp. Revd. *CHR* March 1939. **Burkholder (Mabel)**, Story of Hamilton. Hamilton, Davis-Lisson, 183pp., $1.00. **Canada, DBS:** W. Burton Hurd, Racial origins and nativity of the Canadian people, Study based on census of 1931 and supplementary data (xviii, 292pp., 35c.); J. E. Robbins, Dependency of youth, Study based on census of 1931 and supplementary data (71pp., 35c.). (Census monographs nos. 4 and 9.) Ottawa, KP, 1937. ***Carr* (William Guy)**, High and dry: Post-war experiences of author of "By guess and by God." London, Hutchinson, 254pp. Revd. *CB* April-May. **Cash (Gwen)**, I like British Columbia. Toronto, Macmillan, xvi, 192pp., $2.75. Revd. *CB* June-July; *CF* Aug.; *SN* Aug. 20. ***Curtin* (Walter R.)**, Yukon voyage: Unofficial log of steamer *Yukoner*. Caldwell, Idaho, Caxton Printers, 299pp., $3.50. Revd. *CF* Sept.; *CHR* March 1939; *NYT* Sept. 25. ***Duffin* (Mary Gertrude)**, A heroine of charity, Venerable Mother d'Youville,

founder of the Sisters of Charity, Grey Nuns, Montreal, 1701-1777. N.Y., Benziger, 197pp., $1.75. **Fetherstonhaugh (R. C.)**, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. N.Y., Carrick and Evans [Toronto, McClelland], xii, 322pp., $3.75. Revd. *CHR* Sept.; *NYT* May 15. Film rights acquired by Paramount Studio. **Field (Mrs. Edith)**, The good old days: A true record of pioneer life on the North American continent. Detroit, Duo-art Press, 26pp. Pioneer life in Oxford Co., Ont. ***Forbes (Alexander)**, Northernmost Labrador mapped from the air. (American Geographical Society, special pub. 22.) N.Y., The Society, xx, 257pp. Also Navigational notes on the Labrador coast, 26pp. Revd. *CHR* March 1939. **Futcher (Winnifred M.)** ed., The great north road to the Cariboo. Vancouver, Wrigley, 113pp., $1.00. **Gibbon (John Murray)**, Canadian mosaic: Making of a northern nation. Toronto, McClelland, xxviii, 455pp., $3.50. Revd. *CB* Feb.-March 1939; *SN* Jan. 28, 1939. **Guillet (Edwin C.)**, Lives and times of the patriots: Account of rebellion in Upper Canada, 1837-1838, and patriot agitation in United States, 1837-1842. Toronto, Nelson, xiv, 304pp., $3.75. Revd. *CF* May; *CHR* June; *TLS* June 4. **Martin (Chester)**. *See* MORTON (A.S.) and. **Morton (Arthur S.)**, History of prairie settlement; **Martin (Chester)**, "Dominion lands" policy. (Canadian frontiers of settlement ed. W. A. MACKINTOSH and *W. L. G. JOERG, II.) Toronto, Macmillan, xviii, 571pp., $4.50. ("Dominion lands" policy also pub. as separate vol.) Revd. *CHR* March 1939. ***Quinn (Vernon)**, Beautiful Canada. N.Y., Grosset and Dunlap [Toronto, McLeod], xvi, 382pp., $1.50. Re-issue of work published by Stokes in 1935 at $4.00. ***Raper (Fred)**, Klondyke to Kenya. London, Skeffington, 256pp. Revd. *CHR* March 1939. ***Roberts (Kenneth)** comp., March to Quebec: Journals of the members of Arnold's expedition. N.Y., Toronto, Doubleday, xiv, 657pp., $2.25. Revd. *CHR* March 1939; *NYT* Oct. 2. ***Sheridan (Clare)**, Redskin interlude. London, Nicholson and Watson, 318pp., 15*s*. ***Trelawney-Ansell (E. C.)**, I followed gold. N.Y., Furman, 312pp., $2.50. Revd. *NYT* March 5, 1939. **Webster (J. Clarence)**, Historical guide to New Brunswick. Rev. ed. Fredericton, N.B. Govt. Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel, 119pp. ***Wickersham (James)**, Old Yukon: Tales—trails—and trials. Washington, D.C., Washington Law Book Co., xii, 514pp., $4.00. Revd. *BCHQ* Oct.; *CHR* March 1939; *NYT* Nov. 27. ***Wild (Roland)**, MacNab: The last laird. N.Y., Macmillan, 256pp., $2.75 **Wrong (George M.)**, The Canadians: Story of a people. Toronto, Macmillan, x, 455pp., $4.00. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *CB* June-July; *CF* Sept.; *CHR* Sept.; *DR* July; *MN* winter; *NYT* May 15; *QQ* autumn; *SN* June 25; *TLS* Sept. 17; *UTQ* Jan. 1939.

See also VI F.

J. Q. ADAMS, Prince Rupert, B.C. (*Economic Geog.* April 167-83). W. D. ALBRIGHT, Past, present and future of Peace [River country] (*CGJ* March 127-35). A. G. BAILEY, Social revolution in early eastern Canada (*CHR* Sept. 264-76). M. BARBEAU, Saguenay (*CGJ* June 285-91). S. BATES, Economic background of unemployment in Canada (*PA* Dec. 64-8). W. BELL, Radio and monopoly (*SN* May 21). J. M. R. BOYER, That red-blooded Montreal press (*SN* Dec. 31). A. BRADY, Critical problems of Canadian federalism (*American Political Science R* Oct. 957-65). J. BRUCHÉSI, Canadian unity and French Canadians (*Revue trimestrielle canadienne* juin 116-23). Canada the siren [illus.] (*Fortune* Sept.). H. CHARLESWORTH, Radio and voter (*SN* June 18). CHARLES CLAY, Indian contributions to Canadian civilization (*CT* Sept.). Distribution and destiny of Canadian genius (*United Empire* Oct. 443-9). R. ENGLAND, Contributions to citizenship [racial groups] (*CT* July-Aug. 4-7). W. S. FOX, How melting pot melts (*RSC* XXXII, 1-14). Free speech in Saskatchewan (*CF* Dec. 265-6). J. C. GOODFELLOW, Fur and gold in Similkameen (*BCHQ* April 67-88). R. P. GORHAM (ed.), Travels of a Fredericton editor a century ago [Edmond Ward] (*Fredericton Daily Mail* Feb. 5-23). E. C. GUILLET, How "rebellion" looks after 100 years (*SN* May 21), Old times in Cobourg and district (*Cobourg Sentinel-Star*, regular series). M. Q. INNIS, Industrial development of Ontario, 1783-1820 (*OHS* 104-13). J. KERR, Across Canada in 'sixties (*National R* Oct. 516-26). V. LAURISTON, series on pioneer life in s.-w. Ontario (*London Free Press*).

A. R. M. Lower, Canadian unity and its conditions (*Problems in Canadian unity* ed. V. Anderson, Toronto, 1-21). M. B. McCausland, There were pioneers in 1887 (*SN* Dec. 10). R. O. MacFarlane, What is a Canadian? (*MAR* spring 10-14). *R. M. MacIver, Canadian culture and North Americanism (*Conference on Canadian-American affairs* ed. R. G. Trotter *et al.*, Boston, 1937, 139-46). M. C. MacLean, Mobile Nova Scotian (*PA* Aug. 6-9). J. S. Martell, Melting pot in Nova Scotia (*C Medical Assoc. J* Nov. 489-91), Press of Maritime Provinces in 1830's (*CHR* March 24-49), Some editorial opinions from newspapers of Maritime Provinces in 1830's (*CHR* March 50-6). H. O. Miller, History of newspaper press in London, 1830-1875 (*OHS* 114-39). D. N. Panabaker, Eighty years ago (*Waterloo Hist. Soc. annual report, 1936*, 190-213). M. J. Phelan, Why I like the "French" [Canadians] (*SN* Dec. 17). D. J. Pierce, Rebellion of 1837 and political liberty (*C Catholic Hist. Assoc. report 1936-7*, 72-82). J. E. Ray, Canada (*Empire opportunities*, London, Blackie 23-77). W. Sampson, Owned by staff [Vancouver *News-Herald*] (*Mac.* June 15). Saturday Night, Jan. 1 (historical articles on fiftieth anniversary of paper, by R. Butchart, H. Charlesworth, G. deT. Glazebrook, J. R. Henderson, N. McHardy, L. Mason, B. K. Sandwell, Lady Willison, etc.). G. L. Smith, Case against C.B.C. (*Country Guide* April 11, 53). L. S. Stavrianos, Is frontier theory applicable to Canadian rebellions of 1837-1838? (*Michigan History Mag.* summer 326-37). H. L. Stewart, Maritimes as "melting pot" (*PA* Aug. 10-12). P. Stursberg, New Yukon (*CM* Jan.). J. K. Sutherland, Case for C.B.C. (*Country Guide* June 12, 48). J. J. Talman, Newspapers of Upper Canada (*CHR* March 9-23). R. G. Trotter, Why Confederation came (*QQ* spring 22-9). F. H. Underhill, Some observations upon nationalism and provincialism in Canada (*Problems in Canadian unity* ed. V. Anderson, Toronto, 67-78). F. Walker, Prince Edward Island (*CGJ* May 255-62). D. B. Wallace, Canada . . . a nation or a name (*CM* Dec. 16-17, 63-4). C. W. Watch, Life and times of William Lyon Mackenzie (*York Pioneer and Hist. Soc. report, 1937*, 10-15). R. Watson, Story of first Beaver Club (*QQ* winter 497-502). G. Wells, Welland when young (*Welland County Hist. Soc. papers and records*, V, 199-213).

See also VI F.

C. Criticism of Canadian Literature and Speech

(a) General and Miscellaneous

Canadian literature today: Series of broadcasts sponsored by CBC. Toronto, U. of T. Press, 70pp., 50c. Contains: E. K. Brown, Contemporary situation in Canadian literature; Philip Child, Fiction; W. E. Collin, Poetry; F. P. Grove, Literary criticism; Watson Kirkconnell, Literature of New-Canadians; J. F. Macdonald, Humour; E. McInnis, Biography; A. L. Phelps, Drama; W. Tyrrell, Canadian books Canadians read. **Eayrs (Hugh),** The barometer points to change: Address to Toronto Branch of Canadian Authors' Association. Toronto, Macmillan, 27pp. On publishing.

See also VI A which includes a number of biographies of Canadian writers.

Hon. Martin Burrell, 1858-1938 (*C Author* April 15-16). Howard Angus Kennedy, 1861-1938 (*C Author* April 6-11). L. Kennedy, New Writers' Group (*C Author* autumn 9, 23). Watson Kirkconnell, New-Canadian letters in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* July 567-71, 590-600). L. Pierce, To Canadian authors—without prejudice (*CB* Aug.-Sept. 22-4). L. G. Salverson, In defence of unwritten epics of Canada (*ACB* spring 12-15). B. K. Sandwell, Imaginative literature in U.S. and Canada (*Conference on Canadian-American affairs* ed. R. G. Trotter *et al.*, Boston, 1937, 146-61; discussion, 161-8). Felix Walter, French-Canadian letters in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* July 552-67, 572-89). [A. S. P. Woodhouse], Remaining material [criticism, scholarship, etc.] in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 369-400).

See also VI A.

(b) Poetry

Ross, P. D. Canadian poets and the short word. Expanded from a broadcast, given by request of CBC. Ottawa, for private circulation, 23pp.

Annie Charlotte Dalton, 1865-1938 (*C Author* April 14, 16). E. K. Brown, Poetry in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 340-8). Charles Clay, C. F. Lloyd (*CB* Aug.-Sept. 15-18), Cecil Francis Lloyd: 1884-1938 (*CPM* Oct. 11-13). W. E. Collin, Poetry (*Canadian literature today* 24-30). M. E. Colman, Poet speaks to critics (*CPM* April 5-9). Leo Cox, Tribute to late Michael Casey (*CPM* Dec. 9-11). Mrs. W. G. Foster, Sonnet in Canadian literature (*British Annual of Literature*, I, 64-9). A. Knox, Scots Canadian poetry (*TLS* April 30). J. E. Money, Poetry Society of Winnipeg (*CT* Nov. 6-9). E. J. Pratt, Canadian poetry—past and present (*UTQ* Oct. 1-10).

(c) Fiction

Colgate (W. E.), Arthur Heming, recorder of the north. Toronto, Best Pr. Co., 16pp. **Dickson (Lovat)** ed., The green leaf: Tribute to Grey Owl. London, Lovat Dickson [Toronto, Macmillan], 112pp., 90c. Revd. *TLS* July 23. **North (Sterling)**, The writings of Mazo de la Roche. Boston, Little, Brown, 15pp.

M. Callaghan, Plight of Canadian fiction (*UTQ* Jan. 152-61). P. Child, Fiction (*Canadian literature today* 31-6). H. Eayrs, Grey Owl (*CB* June-July 14-15), Mazo de la Roche (*CB* Oct.-Nov. 17-22). F. P. Grove, Plight of Canadian fiction? (*UTQ* July 451-67). R. Kennedy, Governor General's literary award (*CB* Oct.-Nov. 29-32). J. R. MacGillivray, Fiction in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 348-61). "Wiyot," Work of Grey Owl (*British Annual of Literature*, I, 47-9).

(d) Drama

J. Coulter, Canadian theatre and Irish exemplar (*Theatre Arts Monthly* July 503-9). M. H. Coxwell, Drama festival (*SN* May 28, June 4), Re-setting stage (*SN* April 9). W. A. Langton, Holmans in '70's (*SN* Jan. 22). A. E. McGinley, Drama comes again to prairies (*Winnipeg Tribune* Jan. 29). W. S. Milne, Drama in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 361-8). A. L. Phelps, Drama (*Canadian literature today* 17-23). H. Valdin, Montreal's "living theatah" (*SN* Nov. 12).

D. Selected Publications in Arts and Crafts in Canada[2]

Art Gallery of Toronto, Bulletin and Annual report, April, 1938 (28pp.); Monthly bulletins (4pp. each). Toronto, Art Gallery. **Arthur (Eric R.),** The early buildings of Ontario, foreword by John Alford (Toronto, U. of T. Press, 23pp., 50c.; revd. *CHR* Dec.); St. Andrew's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake (School of Engineering Research bull. 153; Toronto, U. of T. School of Architecture, 28pp.). **Bovey (Wilfrid),** Canadian handicrafts survey of domestic art and craft in Canadian intellectual and economic life. Montreal, The Guild, 2019 Peel St., 16pp. **Canadian Handicrafts Guild,** 1938. Montreal, The Guild, 2019 Peel St., iv, 40pp. **Canadian National Exhibition,** Aug. 26th to Sept. 10th, Catalogue: British painting and sculpture, Canadian painting and sculpture, surrealist art, British and Canadian water colours, British and Canadian graphic and applied art, theatre art, international photography. Toronto, C.N.E., 164pp. **London, Tate Gallery,** A century of Canadian art: Catalogue. London, The Gallery, 36pp. **MacTavish (Newton),** Ars longa. Toronto, Ontario Pub. Co., x, 236pp., $2.00. **Millen (Walter H.),**

[2]Though we cannot undertake to list in detail publication of musical scores by Canadians, we may note a few examples which have been brought to our attention: Helen M. Adams, There is a bit of the gypsy in me (Columbian Music Pubns., 136 Simcoe St., Toronto); Alice Roger Collins, musical setting to The sons of Martha by Rudyard Kipling; Alan McIvor, a symphony, entitled 2½ Dominic Court, based on F. L. Packard's adventure story *The red ledger;* Donovan White, Fashionable society, words by W. C. Pollard (London, Stockwell, 5pp., 2*s*.); Healey Willan, All hail the king, and We sing a song to Canada (words by F. Harris), and Te Deum Laudamus (Frederick Harris Co.). We draw special attention to the musical publications of the Frederick Harris Co., Oakville, Ont.

Catalogue of the Walter H. Millen collection of Canadiana, comprising oil paintings, water colour drawings, prints, engraved portraits . . . comp. by PERCY F. GODENRATH, exhibited at Casa Loma, Toronto, May-July, 1938, under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club of West Toronto. Toronto, Charters, 76pp., 25c. **Miller (Muriel),** Homer Watson: The man of Doon. Foreword by Sir WYLY GRIER. Toronto, Ryerson, x, 164pp., $2.50. Revd. *CB* April-May; *CF* July; *SN* May 14. **National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa,** Annual report of the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year, 1936-1937 (Ottawa, KP, 15pp.); The art of the theatre, contemporary stage and costume design (45pp.); Canadian group of painters (Ottawa, KP, 10pp.); Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour, travelling exhibition (Ottawa, KP, 10pp.); Catalogue of the exhibition of fifty-four original paintings by Clarence Gagnon illustrating the book "Maria Chapdelaine" (8pp.); Catalogue of a loan collection of modern prints and drawings (12pp.); Exhibition by the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water-Colours (Ottawa, KP, 10pp.); Exhibition of contemporary British prints (4pp.); Exhibition of drawings by contemporary French sculptors (4pp.); Fifth Canadian international salon of photographic art (14pp., 16 plates); Henri Julien, 1851-1908, Memorial exhibition (15pp.); James Wilson Morrice, R.C.A., 1865-1924, Memorial exhibition, arranged in co-operation with the Art Gallery of Toronto and the Art Association of Montreal, 1937-8 (16pp., 18 plates); Polish prints and textiles (32pp., 19 plates); Royal Canadian Academy, travelling exhibition (Ottawa, KP, 9pp.); The Society of Artist Printers, travelling exhibition (6pp.). **Robson (Albert H.),** A. Y. Jackson; Clarence A. Gagnon; Paul Kane. Toronto, Ryerson, each 32pp., each $1.00 cloth, 50c. paper. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *CB* Oct.-Nov.

R. AYRE, Montreal art (*SN* May 7). MARTIN BALDWIN, Building art gallery show [Art Gallery of Toronto] (*Cur. Call* Dec. 13-14). A. BIÉLER, National aspects of contemporary American and Canadian painting (*Conference on Canadian-American affairs* ed. R. G. Trotter *et al.*, Boston, 1937, 134-6). W. BOVEY, Handicrafts in education (*AL* Oct.-Nov. 11-17). D. BUCHANAN, Criticism of Canadian writings on arts in Letters in Canada (*UTQ* April 387-90), Story of Canadian art (*CGJ* Dec. 273-94). Careers of Canadian painters, Archibald Browne, Sir Wyly Grier, W. J. Phillips (*Cur. Call* Jan. 9, Feb. 4, March 6). H. CHARLESWORTH, Autobiography of Canadian painter [Daniel Fowler] (*QQ* spring 88-96), Late Horatio Walker (*SN* Oct. 8), We grow our own pianists (*SN* Oct. 15). WILLIAM COLGATE, articles (*Bridle and Golfer*). A. COLLINGWOOD, Music in schools, universities and communities (*AL* April 13-16). C. DUNCAN, Hope for Canadian musical composition (*CT* Nov. 22-6). R. A. FISHER, Modern architecture (*SN* April 9). J. W. L. FORSTER, 50 years' Canadian art (*SN* June 18). H. K. FRYE, Fritz Brandtner (*CF* Dec. 272-3), Yvonne McKague Housser (*CF* Sept. 176-7), Yvonne Williams (*CF* June 80-1). A. JOYNES, [Frances] Loring the sculptor (*SN* Oct. 15), Phimister Proctor, N.A. (*SN* Jan. 29), Sculpture of G. W. Hill (*SN* May 14). J. LANGDON, Early silversmiths and Canadian currency (*C Banker* Jan. 165-9). GENEVA LENT, Masks (*Beaver* Dec. 53-5). C. G. MACDONALD, Hunting history with a camera [photography of Edgar Gariepy, Montreal] (*CN Mag.* Oct. 8, 35). G. MCINNES, Canadian art (*QQ* summer 239-44), Century of Canadian art [exhibition in Tate Gallery] (*CM* Nov. 37, 55; *SN* Nov. 19; *Studio* Dec. 294-5; see also *American Mag. of Art* Oct., *Art News*, N.Y., Oct., *Melbourne* [Aust.] *Herald* Jan., *The Times* Oct. 24), Contemporary Canadian artists, Orville Fisher (*CF* Jan. 350-1). Sir E. MACMILLAN, Problems of music in Canada (*C Club, Addresses* 133-42). J. F. MONTGOMERY, Alberta and its handicrafts (*AL* Jan.-Feb. 16-17). PAUL OPPÉ, Art—Canada hits back [exhibition in Tate Gallery] (*London Mercury* Dec. 199-200). W. J. PHILLIPS, Art in Manitoba (*SN* April 9). Recent Canadian art (*United Empire* Sept. 402-10). F. W. ROLPH, Portraits, engravings and prints (*Bull. of Academy of Medicine*, Toronto, April 174-5). E. W. SCHUCH, Da Capo 1887- A1 Fine 1937 [musical history of Toronto] (*SN* Jan. 1). J. SMITH, Houses of old Ontario (*C Homes and Gardens* Jan.-Feb. 28-9, 47, 48, 50). W. L. SOMERVILLE, Houses of Nova Scotia and New England (*C Homes and Gardens* Sept. 32-3, 45-6). R. TRAQUAIR, Montreal and Indian trade silver (*CHR* March 1-8). HANS VALDIN, Sherbrooke Street renaissance (*SN* Nov. 26). T. WAYLING, Canada's

national memorial [Ottawa] (*Mac.* Dec. 15). WILLIAM WOOD, French-Canadian architecture and wood-carving: Je me souviens (Quebec City Press, Kiwanis Club Xmas suppl., Dec. 17, 6).

E. Critical Editions, etc.

Barette (Lukin) trans., Sackcloth for banner (Les demi-civilisés) by JEAN-CHARLES HARVEY. Toronto, Macmillan, x, 262pp., $2.25. Revd. *CB* Feb.-March 1939; *NYT* Jan. 8, 1939. **Becker (May Lamberton)** ed., Golden tales of Canada. Selected with an introd. Toronto, McClelland, xiv, 274pp., $2.50. **Blake (W. H.)** trans., Maria Chapdelaine by LOUIS HÉMON. Hist. introd. by HUGH EAYRS. Ill. by THOREAU MACDONALD. Toronto, Macmillan, 174pp., $2.50. **Doughty (Sir Arthur G.)** ed., The Elgin-Grey papers, 1846-1852. With notes and appendices. 4 vols. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1937 (distributed 1938), xx, 448; 449-899; 900-1295; 1296-1663pp. **Eayrs (Hugh)** ed., A book of Grey Owl: Pages from the writings of Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin. Toronto, Macmillan, xxii, 324pp., $2.50. **Fox (Estelle Irene),** Stories of sacred song: Hymns of Canadian origin and interest, Book I. Toronto, Etchcraft Co., 30pp. **Glazebrook (G. P. deT.)** ed., The Hargrave correspondence, 1821-1843. Introd. and notes. (Champlain Society pubns., XXIV.) Toronto, The Society, xxvi, 472, xiipp. Revd. *CHR* March 1939; *SN* Oct. 1. **Howay (F. W.)** ed., The voyage of the *New Hazard*: To the North-west coast, Hawaii and China, 1810-1813, by Stephen Reynolds, a member of the crew. Salem, Mass., Peabody Museum, xxii, 158pp., $4.00. Revd. *CHR* March 1939. ***Rich (E. E.)** ed., Journal of occurrences in the Athabasca department by George Simpson, 1820 and 1821, and report. Foreword by Lord TWEEDSMUIR. Introd. by CHESTER MARTIN. (Champlain Society pubns., Hudson's Bay Co., series I.) Toronto, The Society, lx, 498, (xiii)pp. **Stefansson (Vilhjalmur)** ed., The three voyages of Martin Frobisher: In search of a passage to Cathay and India by the North-West, A.D. 1576-8. From the original 1578 text of George Best, together with numerous other versions, additions, etc. Ed. with preface, introd., notes, appendixes and bibliography. 2 vols. London, Argonaut Press, cxxx, 166; viii, 293pp. Revd. *CHR* Sept.

M. A. GARLAND (ed.), Proudfoot papers (*OHS* 92-103). F. W. HOWAY (ed.), Letters concerning voyages of British vessels to Northwest Coast of America (*Oregon Hist. Q* Sept. 307-13). EDGAR MCINNIS (ed.), Letter from Alexis de Tocqueville on Canadian Rebellion of 1837 (*CHR* Dec. 394-7). H. ORLO MILLER, Letters of rebels and loyalists (*C Science Digest* Jan. 70-8). H. S. PATTERSON, Letter from John Palliser (*Beaver* Dec. 39-41). R. G. RIDDELL (ed.), Egerton Ryerson's views on government of Upper Canada in 1836 (*CHR* Dec. 402-10). C. B. SISSONS, Dr. John Rolph's own account of flag of truce incident in rebellion of 1837 (*CHR* March 56-9). GEORGE W. SPRAGGE (ed.), Dr. Strachan's motives for becoming a legislative councillor (*CHR* Dec. 397-402). F. H. UNDERHILL (ed.), Edward Blake's interview with Lord Cairns on Supreme Court Act (*CHR* Sept. 292-4). W. S. WALLACE (ed.), Sir Henry Lefroy's journey to north-west in 1843-4 (*RSC* XXXII, 67-96). CLIFFORD WILSON (ed.), Letters from George Back [Arctic explorer] (*CGJ* Sept. 131-5).

III. POETRY

Armstrong (Clara), Stars of happiness. Swift Current, Sask., The Sun [Abbey, Sask., Author], 23pp., 25c. **Bennett (Ethel Hume)** ed., New harvesting: Contemporary Canadian poetry, 1918-1938. Toronto, Macmillan, xx, 198pp., $2.00. Revd. *SN* Dec. 3. **Bevans (Mrs. F. E.)** (JEMIMA REMINGTON, *pseud.*), Rogue's gallery of pups. London, Stockwell, 43pp. **Bowman (Louise Morey),** Characters in cadence. Toronto, Macmillan, xii, 91pp., $2.00. Revd. *CB* April-May; *CF* July; *DR* July; *QQ* winter; *TLS* Aug. 20. **Canadian Authors' Association,** Edmonton Branch, Alberta poetry year book, 1938-39 (9th year) (Edmonton, Institute Press [The Assoc., 11337—94th St., Edmonton], 31pp.); Montreal Branch, Poetry Group, Poetry year book, 1938 (Montreal, 1126 Drummond St., x, 35pp., 50c.). Canadian poetry calendar, 1939. Pub. by H. M. Ridley, Box 224, Toronto. **Carter (Eldon),** Rhymes of a Canadian

in France. London, Stockwell, 24pp., 1*s*. **Casey (Michael T.)**, Sonnets and sequence. (Ryerson poetry chap-book no. 78.) Toronto, Ryerson, 11pp., 60c. Revd. QQ winter. **Catley (Elaine M.)**, "Canada calling." Calgary, Author, 311—28th Ave., N.E., 31pp., 25c. Revd. *CPM* Dec. **Chicanot (E. L.)** ed., Rhymes of the miner: Anthology of Canadian mining verse. Gardenvale, P.Q., Federal Pubns., 1937, 222pp., $3.00. **Coleman (Oliver)**, For Xmas and the New Year. London, Stockwell, 16pp., 1*s*. **Collins (Alice Roger)**, Winged words. Walkerton, Ont., Herald-Times, 36pp., $1.00. **Cook (Merrill H.)**, Weeds and creeds. Toronto, Beacon Press, [Author, 1377A Bathurst St.], 19pp., 35c. **Creighton (Alan)** ed., assisted by **Ridley (Hilda M.)**, A new Canadian anthology. Toronto, Crucible Press, 73 Bernard Ave., viii, 236pp., $3.00. Revd. *CF* Jan. 1939; *CPM* Dec.; *SN* Dec. 3. **Ells (S. C.)**, Northland trails. *See* VI B. **Fewster (Ernest)**, The immortal dweller. Vancouver, Murphy and Chapman, [viii], 66pp., $1.25. **Gibbon (John Murray)**, Northland songs, no. 2. Arranged by Sir ERNEST MACMILLAN. Toronto, Gordon V. Thompson, 32pp., $1.00. **Haynes (Laura Nixon)**, Pioneers. St. Catharines, Ont., Print Shop, 43 Ontario St., 48pp. Holly time songs: Fifteen original Christmas songs for children and grown-ups. Music by BERTHA LOUISE TAMBLYN. Toronto, Gordon V. Thompson, 32pp., 75c. **[Jenkins (Robert Smith)]**, Canadian poems: Poetical works of, ed. by Mrs. R. S. JENKINS. Toronto, McClelland, xiv, 285pp., $2.00. **Johnston (Minton C.)**, The still small voice. Montreal, Author, 212 Coronation Bldg., 16pp., 35c. **Joseph (Al.)**, Rhymes of an old war horse by "Al Pat." Toronto, Author, 304 Brunswick Ave., 32pp. **King (W. J.)**, For you, my dear: "Life's varied moods." Montreal, Author, 5535 Côte St. Antoine Rd., 79pp., $1.00. **Kingston (George Allen)**, Legendary lyrics. Picton, Ont., Picton Gazette, x, 117pp., $2.00. **Kirkconnell (Watson)**, The bridge-builders, A poem written in honour of the formal opening of the Charles Feleky Collection, Hungarian Reference Library, New York City, April 20 (4pp.); A Magyar miscellany (II) and (III) (*Slavonic and East European R* Jan. and April 277-87, 508-17). **Larkin (Sarah)**, Radisson. Three Rivers, Edns. du Bien Public, 148pp., $1.00. **Leslie (Kenneth)**, By stubborn stars and other poems. Toronto, Ryerson, [vi], 64pp., $1.50. **MacBride (Morrison Mann)**, Selected poems from the pen of the Honourable, vol. I. Brantford, Ont., Mercantile Press, xix, 149pp., $2.00. **McDougald (Annie Bethune)**, Canada's coronation cavalcade, 1910-1937. Westmount, P.Q., Author, 3055 Sherbrooke St. W., 1937, 27pp. **MacKay (L. A.)** [JOHN SMALACOMBE, *pseud.*] Viper's bugloss. (Ryerson poetry chap-book no. 79.) Toronto, Ryerson, 7pp., 60c. Revd. *CF* Jan. 1939; QQ winter. **McLeish (John A. B.)**, Ode in a winter evening and other poems. Montreal, Lovell, 40pp. **Martin (Martha)**, Poets' pilgrimage. New York, Beekman Hill Press, 60pp., $2.00. **Milligan (J. Lewis)**, A clock in a bassinet: A ballad of love and time. Toronto, Author, 1A Hogarth Ave., [8]pp., 25c. **Morgan-Powell (S.)**, Down the years. Foreword by E. J. PRATT. Toronto, Macmillan, xii, 90pp., $2.00. **Morley (E. Lillian)**, Verses. Milverton, Ont., Author, 42pp. **Munro (Kathryn)**, New moon. Toronto, Nelson, xvi, 125pp., $1.50. Revd. *CB* Feb.-March 1939; *CPM* Dec.; *DR* Jan. 1939; QQ winter. **Remington (Jemima)**. *See* BEVANS (Mrs. F. E.). **Renison (Robert John)**, A summer odyssey. Toronto, [Rous and Mann], Author, 5 Cluny Dr., 1937, 7pp. **Rhynas (Margaret)**, Silver bells of memory. Burlington, Ont., Author, 30pp. **Ridley (Hilda M.)**. *See* CREIGHTON (ALAN) and. **Roddick (Amy Redpath)**, The tomahawk: A playlet and other poems. Montreal, John Dougall, 76pp. **Sanders (R. W.)**, Up into the hills and other poems. Stamford, Ont., Author, n.d., 24pp., 35c. **Saskatchewan Poetry Society**, Saskatchewan poetry book, 1938-39. Regina, Sask., The Society, [iv], 34pp. **Savage (Rocke)**, Prairie trails: A book of verse. London, Stockwell, 122pp. **Sheard (Virna)**, Leaves in the wind. Toronto, Ryerson, vi, 55pp., $1.50. **Smalacombe (John)**. *See* MACKAY (L. A.). **Sproule (Dorothy)**, The gold of dawn. N.Y., Henry Harrison, 109pp., $2.25. Revd. *CPM* Oct. **Stancliff (Isabella Morison)**,—And since; by Ella Stancliff. Powell River, B.C., Town Crier Press, 1937, 24pp., 50c. **Stevenson (O. J.)**, The unconquerable north and other poems. Toronto, Macmillan, viii, 79pp., $1.75. **Stringer (Arthur)**, The old woman remembers and other Irish

poems. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill [Toronto, McClelland], 57pp., $2.25. **Sutherland (Alex. H.)**, The Selkirk settlement on the Red River. Victoria, B.C., Author, 2800 Dewdney St., 61pp. **Tracy (Neil)**, The rain it raineth: Poems. Sherbrooke, La Tribune, 30pp. **Vancouver Poetry Writers' Group** . . . affiliated with The Poetry Society, 36 Russell Sq., London, Eng., Poems. Director: (Mrs.) Irene H. Moody Lewis, F.R.S.A., "Glan-y-mor," Cypress Park, West Vancouver, B.C., 36pp. **Waddell (Jean Percival)**, A harp in the wind. Introd. by JEAN STEELE FOLEY. Toronto, Ryerson, xii, 65pp., $1.50. **Whitman (Howard Murray)**, Come walk with me and other verse. Philadelphia, Dorrance, 54pp., $1.50. **Willson (Beckles)**, Heartache in Canaan and other poems. Oxford, Blackwell, viii, 93pp., $1.50. Revd. *TLS* April 23.

Poems by the following selected writers have appeared:[3] W. H. ACKROYD (*MPY*), HELEN M. ADAMS (*NCA*), MILWYN ADAMS-DAVIES (*APY*), BLANCHE ADCOCK (*APY*), MARY AINSLIE (*CF; TS*), BERTHA M. ALEXANDER (*APY*), MARTHA ALLEN (*CPM*), VIOLET ANDERSON (*SN*), ANNE M. ANGUS (*CF; CPM; NCA*), MARION I. ANGUS (*CPM;* also in U.S. anthologies and journals), J. H. ARNETT (*NCA*), L. V. B. ARNETT (*NCA*), E. ASH (*SPB*), BEATRICE M. ASHLY (*SPB*), LILIAN S. AUTY (*SN*), AUGUSTA B. BAILEY (*Endymion*, Eng.; *NCA; TS*), HAROLD BALDWIN (*SPB*), MARGARET Y. BALDWIN (*SPB*), SHEILA BARBOUR (*NCA*), LILY E. L. BARRY (*MPY*), GERTRUDE BARTLETT (*MPY; M*), PHYLLIS C. BARTRAM (*CPM*), LAURA BEDELL (*CPM; NCA*), CHRISTOBEL D. BENDELL (*NCA*), IRENE C. BENSON (*CPM; MPY; M; NCA; SN*), N. A. BENSON (*CM; CPM; NH;* QQ; *SN*), CLARA BERNHARDT (*CPM; Evangelical Christian; Lutheran anthology*, N.Y.; *NCA; TGM*), C. L. BEVIS (*SN*), A. S. BOURINOT (*NH; SN*), MINNIE H. BOWEN (*Montreal Star, NCA*), LOUISE M. BOWMAN (*MPY; NH*), JESSIE D. BOYD (*APY*), C. F. BOYLE (*CB; NCA*), H. L. BREWSTER (*DR*), HELEN S. BRIETZCKE (*MPY*), ALDA BROOKS (*APY*), ALICE C. BROWN (*CPM; NCA*), AUDREY A. BROWN (*NH; SN*), CHARLES BRUCE (*CPM; MPY; NH*), JOAN BUCKLEY (*Driftwood*, Vt.), A. S. BYE (*SPB*), DOROTHY CAMERON (*NCA*), GRACE B. CARR (*SPB*), SARA E. CARSLEY (*APY; NH*), MICHAEL T. CASEY (*CPM; NPY*), ELIZABETH CHARLTON (*CPM*), Mrs. V. B. CHILTON (*BDP; SPB*), W. CHIPMAN (*MPY*), G. H. CLARKE (*AL; NH*), HENRIETTE CLARKE (*Montreal Star; NCA*), PHYLLIS M. CLARKE (*CF*), LUCY G. CLARKIN (*M*), CHARLES CLAY (*CPM; WFP*), CAROL COATES (*CPM*), S. A. COBLENTZ (*M*), D. COBURN (*MPY*), HELENA COLEMAN (*NCA*), F. B. M. COLLIER (*SN*), MARY E. COLMAN (*British Annual of Literature; CPM; NH*), KATHRYN E. COLQUHOUN (*Endymion*, Eng.; *NCA; TS;* also in U.S. anthologies), GEORGIA M. COOK (*APY*), M. H. COOK (*NCA*), BARBARA V. CORMACK (*APY*), MARY CORNELL (*CPM; NCA*), LEO COX (*CPM; MPY; NCA; NH*), ALAN CREIGHTON (*CF; NCA; NH; SN;* also in U.S. anthologies and journals), LEONIE MACN. CUMMING (*NCA*), ANNIE C. DALTON (*CB; NH*), G. DAVIDSON (QQ), A. DAVIS (*NCA*), ELLA M. DAVIS (*CPM; SPB*), MAISIE N. DEVITT (*CPM*), SHEILA DOHERTY (*CPM*), GLADYS K. DONAHUE (*NCA*), ELIZABETH DONALDSON (*CPM*), HELEN F. DOUGHER (*CPM*), BETTY DOUGLAS (*SPB*), GILEAN DOUGLAS (*CPM; SN*), JEAN M. DOUGLAS (*SPB*), M. DUBUC (*MPY*), DOROTHY H. DUCHEMIN (*SN*), H. DUDDRIDGE (*SPB*), NORA M. DUNCAN (*NCA*), J. M. DUNSMORE (*SN*), MIRIAM DWORKIN (*CPM*), HUGH EAYRS (*TGM*), FRANCES EBBS-CANAVAN (*CPM*), ELLA H. ECKEL (*CM*), AMY B. ENGLAND (*CPM; Montreal Gazette* and *Star;* also in U. S. journals), FLORENCE C. ESTABROOKS (*NCA*), HELEN FAIRBAIRN (*CPM;* QQ; *Woman's Mag.*, Eng.), STELLA FALK (*CPM*), HILARY FARLEY (*CPM*), DORIS FERNE (*M; NH; SN*), V. FERRINI (*CF*), R. FINCH (*NH*), R. L. FIRTH (*CPM*), LOTTA D. FISHER (*CM*), L. FITZELL (QQ), H. SHIRLEY FOWKE (*SN*), ANNIE M. FOX (*CPM; TGM*), ETHEL A. FRAME (*CPM; Important American poets*, N.Y.; *NCA; TGM*), H. FRANK (*SN*), D. A.

[3]In this section the following abbreviations have been used in addition to those listed in foot-note 1: *APY—Alberta poetry year book, 1938-39; BDP—Biographical dictionary of contemporary poets*, N.Y.; *MPY—Montreal poetry year book, 1938; M—Muse anthology*, N.Y.; *NCA—New Canadian anthology* ed. Creighton and Ridley; *NH—New harvesting* ed. Bennett; *SPB—Saskatchewan poetry book, 1938-39; TGM—Toronto Globe and Mail; TS—Toronto Daily Star.*

Fraser (*Blue River anthology*, Ind.; *SN*), V. Fraser (*Exposition anthology*, N.Y.), Ellen M. Fulton (*CPM; NH*), Elizabeth Garbutt (*APY; CPM; SN*), Eric F. Gaskell (*CPM*), J. M. Gibbon (*MPY*), Elsa Gidlow (*SN*), Lois H. Gilpin (*NCA*), Mona Gould (*SN*), Sarah Grace (*The Poet*, Scot.; *Poetry of Today*, Eng.), G. Graham (*CPM*), H. Isabel Graham (*Important American poets*, N.Y.; *NCA; TGM*), F. W. Gray (*DR*), Lillian C. Gray (*CPM; NCA; SN*), Ethel K. Grayson (*CPM; NCA; SPB*), R. H. Grenville (*CPM; Western Producer; WFP*), R. Gustafson (*Eve's 7; Poetry*, Chicago; QQ), N. Hainsworth (*CPM*), Katherine Hale (*CB; M; NCA; NH; SN*), Ethel M. Hall (*NCA*), C. E. Halliday (*APY*), Verna L. Harden (*CPM; NCA; NHM; SN*), Nora Harvey-Jellie (*MPY*), Helen Hastings (*CPM*), Pauline Havard (*Bard*, Miss.; *CM; CPM; Farmer's Wife; M; My Home*, Eng.; *NYT*), L. Hayden (*SN*), Laura N. Haynes (*NCA*), H. M. Heller (QQ), Eve Hellyer (*NCA*), S. Hemsley (*SN*), Anna M. Henderson (*NH*), Caroline D'A. Henderson (*CPM*), Christine L. Henderson (*MPY*), Edith B. Henderson (*NCA*), Eileen C. Henry (*CPM; DR*), A. Beatrice Hickson (*MPY*), Agnes I. Aston Hill (*APY*), Clara E. Hill (*CPM; SPB*), Edith M. Hill (*NCA*), Sylvia Hill (*APY*), Margaret N. Hincks (*SN*), Ermina C. Holland (*NCA*), Clara Hopper (*CPM;* QQ), Mary B. Huber (*CPM*), Isa G. Jackson (*APY; Farm and Ranch R; Mac.; Western Farm Leader*), Edna Jaques (*SPB; WFP*), Kathleen Jarvis (*SPB*), Mariel Jenkins (*NCA*), Frances B. Johnson (*APY*), G. Johnson (QQ), Ellen L. Jones (*APY*), Lola Jones (*SN*), May P. Judge (*NCA*), Leo Kennedy (*CB; NH*), Muriel Kennedy (*NCA*), Amabel King (*CPM*), Watson Kirkconnell (*CPM; NH; NHM; WFP*), A. M. Klein (*CF; Opinion*, N.Y.), F. E. Laight (*CPM; NH; SPB; WFP*), Mabel V. Lambertson (*APY*), Natalia Laterna (*SN*), Murla I. M. Latta (*NCA*), Elsie F. Lawrence (*APY*), Emily Leavens (*CPM; NCA*), G. LeClaire (*CPM; CF; MPY; M; NCA*), G. A. Leichliter (*NCA*), K. Leslie (*CPM*), Lilian Leveridge (*C Churchman; Church Chronicle*, Kingston; *Forest and Outdoors*), J. Lieber (*MPY*), Alice M. S. Lighthall (*MPY*), W. D. Lighthall (*M*), Dorothy Livesay (*CPM; NH; SN*), F. R. Livesay (*NH; SN*), Helen M. Lloyd (*Albertan Lögberg*), Freda McArton (*SN; SPB*), Edna McAteer (*CPM*), S. McCawley (*NCA*), Charlotte McCoy (*NCA*), Mary E. McCullough (*CPM; SN*), Ella C. Macdonald (*Poetry 7*, Eng.), J. E. H. Macdonald (*NH*), Viola B. Macdonald (*APY*), Wilson MacDonald (*CB; CPM; NCA; NH*), Annie B. McDougald (*Montreal Gazette; Montreal Standard; NCA; Westmount Examiner*), Ethel MacDougall (*MPY*), J. E. McDougall (*NH*), Isobel McFadden (*CPM; NCA*), Tom MacInnes (*NH*), Edgar McInnis (*NH*), Claire H. MacIntosh (*NCA*), L. A. MacKay [John Smalacombe, *pseud.*] (*CB; CF; CPM; SN*), Sara J. McKay (*CPM*), I. R. Mackintosh (*CPM*), Floris C. McLaren (*NH; SN*), Margaret F. MacLeod (*MPY*); M. Macnab (*DR*), Marie L. McPhillips (*CPM*), I. Marlowe (*CF*), Anne Marriott (*CF; CPM; Modern Home*, Eng.; *NHM; N.Y. Sun; Western Recorder; WFP;* also in U. S. anthologies and journals), Joyce Marshall (*CPM;* QQ; *SN*), Martha Martin (in U. S. anthologies and journals), Sister Maura (*NCA*), R. Mee (*SN*), J. E. Middleton (*TS*), Ewart Miller (*NCA; SN*), J. L. Milligan (*SN*), Margaret Minaker (*NCA*), Sylvia E. F. Mitchell (*SPB*), A. H. Monk (*SN*), F. Robina Monkman (*CPM; MPY; NCA: TS*), L. M. Montgomery (*M*), Irene H. Moody (*CPM; NH; Poetry of Today*, Eng.), Helen Moore (*APY*), Noreen Moore (*NCA*), W. S. H. Morris (*DR*), Alberta I. Morton (*Coronation book of verse*, Eng.; *Maritime Baptist; Poets' library*, Eng.), S. G. Moyer (*SN*), Kathryn Munro (*NCA*), Mabel B. Myers (*CPM; NCA*), Ann Ness (*SN*), V. Northcote-Marsh (*APY*), Henry Noyes (*NH*), V. Frances O'Neill (*M*), E. Oorg (*SN*), Margot Osborn (*CB; CF; CPM; Christian Science Monitor; NH; NHM; SPB; Westward*, San Leandro, Cal.; *Westward year book*), Martha Ostenso (*M; NH*), G. A. Palmer (*SPB*), Hilma Parsons (*CPM; NCA*), Jean I. Paterson (*CPM*); M. Eugenie Perry (*Bard*, Miss.; *NCA; Western Recorder*), Enid M. Pickel (*SPB*), Vesta Pickel (*SPB*), Constance F. Piers (*NCA; SN*), Frances H. Piers (*NCA; SN*), Nora Pirie (*CPM*), J. O. Plummer (*SN*), Francis Pollock (*CPM*), P. Potts (*CB*), B. I. Pownall (*SN*), E. J. Pratt (*CF; NCA; NH;* QQ), Lenore A. Pratt (*SN*), Olive C. Primrose (*NH*), Florence M. Ramsden (*MPY*),

BETTY RATZ (*SN*), IRMA C. RAVER (*APY*), L. REID (*CF; SN*), W. A. REID (*DR; NCA*), B. RICHARDS (*CPM; MPY*), H. M. RIDLEY (*BDP; NCA*), LAURA A. RIDLEY (*NCA*), CICERO RITCHIE (*CPM; QQ*), MARGARET W. RITCHIE (*NCA*), W. H. ROBB (*BDP; NCA*), Sir C. G. D. ROBERTS (*CPM; NCA; NH; SN*), LLOYD ROBERTS (*NH*), T. G. ROBERTS (*NH*), D. M. ROBINSON (*CPM*), HELEN T. D. ROBINSON (*BDP; NCA*), AMY R. RODDICK (*MPY; NCA*), H. ROGERS (*CPM*), JEAN K. RORISON (*NCA*), HELEN E. ROSS (*APY; CPM*), ISOBEL ROUTLEY (*CPM*), G. J. ROWLAND (*NCA*), F. RUARK (*NCA*), MARGARET RUTHERFORD (*CPM*), WYNN RUTTY (*NCA; TGM*), W. C. SANDERCOCK (*SPB*), T. SANDERSON (*SPB*), HELEN SANGSTER (*SN*), T. SAUNDERS (*CPM*), J. SCHULL (*NH; SN*), B. SCOTT (*SN*), DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT (*NH; QQ*), F. G. SCOTT (*SN*), F. R. SCOTT (*NH*), J. B. SCOTT (*NCA*), R. B. Y. SCOTT (*MPY*), NELLIE SECORD (*SPB*), L. SHARMAN (*NH*), GERTRUDE E. R. SHAW (*APY*), VIRNA SHEARD (*M*), CLARE SHIPMAN (*SN*), E. V. SHUTE (*NCA*), DOROTHY SIGMUND (*CPM*), MIRIAM SIMPSON (*NCA*), DIANA SKALA (*CPM*), DOROTHY M. SLITER (*CPM; NCA*), JANE SMART (*NCA*), A. J. M. SMITH (*NH*), F. T. SMITH (*SPB*), MYRA A. I. SMITH (*NCA; SPB*), N. E. SMITH (*NCA*), DOROTHY SPROULE (*CPM; Montreal Gazette* and *Star; MPY; NCA; SN*; also in Eng. and U.S. anthologies and journals), BLANCHE H. SQUIRES (*NCA*), WINNIFRED G. STEBBINGS (*BDP; NCA*), C. F. STEELE (*APY*), A. M. STEPHEN (*NH; N.Y. Sunday Worker*, trans. in La Vanguardia, Barcelona, and in Mundo Obrero, Madrid, Spain), J. T. STEPHENS (*APY*), D. STEVENSON (*CF*), O. J. STEVENSON (*CPM*), J. H. STITT (*SN*), ADA M. STRACHAN (*CPM*), A. STRINGER (*CPM; NH; SN*), M. C. STUART (*SPB*), J. M. A. SUTHERLAND (*NCA*), JEAN MacC. SWEET (*Daily Sketch*, Eng.), J. P. TALBOT (*SPB*), FRANCES B. TAYLOR (*SN*), FRANCES C. THOMPSON (*MPY*), LAURA E. THOMPSON (*CPM; NCA*), N. TRACY (*NCA*), R. TUCKWELL (*NCA*), C. A. TUPPER (*Montreal Star; TGM*), E. MARION USSHER (*SN*), EMMA VEAZEY (*NCA*), ANNA L. WALES (*M*), JULIA G. WALES (*M; Poetry out of Wisconsin*, N.Y., 1937), M. WALSH (*SPB*), VIOLA P. WANGER (*CM*), J. E. WEBBER (*SN*), AMELIA WENSLEY (*SPB*), FLORENCE R. WERUM (*BDP; NCA*), FLORENCE WESTACOTT (*NCA*), E. WETHERALD (*CPM*), A. A. WICKENDEN (*NCA*), HELEN S. WICKENDEN (*CHomeJ; Caravan anthology*, N.Y.; *Montreal Gazette* and *Star; MPY; NCA*), CAROLINE E. WILKINSON (*NCA*), FLOS J. WILLIAMS (*NCA; SN*), AUDREY ST. D. WOOD (*M; NH*), CONSTANCE D. WOODROW (*NH*), MARY I. WOODWORTH (*CPM*), ESTELLE J. WORFOLK (*NCA*), DAISY McL. WRIGHT (*Montreal Gazette, Standard*, and *Star; NCA*), P. H. WRIGHT (*SN*), ANNE L. WURTELE (*SN*), Mrs. E. YORATH (*APY*), JULIET YOUNG (*Principal poets of world*, Eng.).

IV. FICTION[4]

A. Novels, Serials, etc.

Allan (Luke). *See* AMY (W. L.). **Amy (William Lacey)** (LUKE ALLAN, *pseud.*), Beyond the locked door (286pp., $2.00); Blue Pete, horse thief (283pp., 7*s.*, 6*d.*). London, Herbert Jenkins [Toronto, McClelland]. **Atlee (Benge),** The three daughters of De Monaye (serial in *NHM* March, April, May, June). ***Baker (Elmer Le Roy),** The law of the primitive. Dallas, Book Craft, 2702 Swiss Ave., 311pp., $2.00. Canadian north-west. **Barnard (Leslie Gordon),** The winter road (serial, 1st 2 instalments, *C Home J* Nov., Dec.). **Beattie (Jessie L.),** Three measures. Toronto, Macmillan, x, 295pp., $2.25. Revd. *CB* Dec.-Jan.; *SN* Nov. 5. ***Case (Robert Ormond),** Wings north. N.Y., Doubleday, [viii], 280pp., $2.00. **Chalmers (Audrey),** Lolly. London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, 105pp., $1.50. Revd. *NYT* Nov. 13. For children; author now living in N.Y. **Chapman (Ethel),** With flame of freedom. Toronto, Allen, [vi], 243pp., $2.00. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *SN* Nov. 5. **Clay (Charles),** Young voyageur. Toronto, Oxford, x, 409pp., $1.50. For children. **Conibear (Kenneth),** Northward to Eden. London, Peter Davies [Toronto, Macmillan], x, 403pp., $2.25. **Cosier (C. H. T.),** The mighty millstone. London, Stock-

[4]Included in this section are a few books by authors who are not Canadian but who use the Canadian scene. Most of these are Americans who have spent a considerable amount of time in this country.

well, 288pp., 7*s.*, 6*d.* ***Cullum (Ridgwell)**, One who kills. Toronto, Lippincott, 318pp., $2.25. **Cunningham (Louis Arthur)**, Valley of the stars. Philadelphia, Penn Pub. Co., 305pp., $2.00. **De la Roche (Mazo)**, Growth of a man. Toronto, Macmillan, viii, 377pp., $2.25. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *CB* Oct.-Nov.; *CF* Dec.; *NYT* Sept. 18; *SN* Oct. 8; *TLS* Sept. 24. **Denison (Muriel)**, Susannah at boarding school. N.Y., Toronto, Dodd, Mead, xii, 344pp., $2.00. For children. Revd. *NYT* Dec. 18. ***Dinwoodie (Hepburn)**, Storms on the Labrador. London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, 314pp., $2.25. Revd. *NYT* April 3. **Dix (Maurice B.)**, Prologue to murder (303pp.); This is my murder (288pp.). London, Ward, Lock. **Duffield (Anne)**, Brief rapture (N.Y., Arcadia House, 288pp., $2.00; formerly pub. by Cassell under title Bitter rapture); The dragon's tale (London, Cassell, 292pp., 7*s.*, 6*d.*; pub. serially in *My Weekly*, Dundee, Scot.); Gossip (N.Y., Hillman Curl, 265pp., $2.00; formerly pub. by Cassell under title The house on the Nile); Grecian rhapsody (London, Cassell, 280pp., 7*s.*, 6*d.*; pub. serially under title Destiny in *My Weekly*, and by Sondags B.T., Copenhagen, Denmark); Nile water (serial in *Woman's Weekly*, Eng., and by Sondags B.T.). Author now living in England. **Eggleston (Wilfrid)**, The high plains. Toronto, Macmillan, [viii], 267pp., $2.25. Revd. *CB* Feb.-March 1939. ***Farson (Negley)**, The story of a lake. London, Gollancz [Toronto, Ryerson], 469pp., $2.50. Revd. *NYT* Feb. 26, 1939; *TLS* Nov. 26. **Flaherty (Robert)**, The captain's chair: A story of the north. London, Hodder & Stoughton [Toronto, Musson], 315pp., $2.00. Revd. *NYT* Oct. 2; *TLS* July 2. **Graham (Gwethalyn)**, Swiss sonata. London, Cape [Toronto, Nelson], 383pp., $2.50. Revd. *CB* June-July; *NYT* April 17; *SN* June 4; *TLS* Feb. 19. **Gray (Laura)**, Melody in the heart (serial in *Onward*); Three young Canadians (serial in Institute Leaflet, G.B.R.E., Church of England, Toronto, Sept., Oct.). **Hardy (W. G.)**, Turn back the river. Toronto, Macmillan, xii, 385pp., $2.75. Revd. *CF* July; *NYT* March 27; *QQ* autumn; *TLS* June 18. ***Hendryx (James B.)**, Blood of the north. N.Y., Toronto, Doubleday, viii, 278pp., $2.25. Revd. *NYT* Dec. 11. ***Johnson (Margaret Sweet)** and ***Johnson** (Mrs. **Helen Lossing**), Black Bruce. N.Y., Harcourt, 153pp., $1.75. For children; Newfoundland and P.E.I. ***Johnston (Madeleine)**, Death casts a lure. N.Y., Doubleday, 306pp., $2.00. **Lauriston (Victor)**, Dread heritage (serial in *All Story-Love Tales Mag.*, N.Y., completed Jan. 1). **Lee (Patrick)** (Charles Stoddard, *pseud.*), The wilderness patrol. N.Y., Dodge Pub. Co. [Toronto, McLeod], 254pp., $2.25. Revd. *NYT* May 8. **Leveridge (Lilian)**, The Ginseng hunters (serial in *Young Soldier and Crusader*, Toronto, July 24-Sept. 4). ***McAlpin (Kenneth R.)**, The stone that stopped: A story of Holmes, M. D. N.Y., Revell, 189pp., $1.50. ***Marsh (George)**, White silence. Philadelphia, Penn Pub. Co., 292pp., $2.00. **Mitchell (John)** (Patrick Slater, *pseud.*), Robert Harding: A story of every day life. Toronto, Allen, xii, 273pp., $2.00. Revd. *CB* Dec.-Jan.; *SN* Dec. 3. **Mowat (Angus)**, Then I'll look up. Toronto, Saunders, 309pp., $2.50. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *TLS* Dec. 31. ***Mowery (William Byron)**, The valley beyond. N.Y., Doubleday, [viii], 290pp., $2.25. Revd. *NYT* Sept. 11. **Ostenso (Martha)**, The mandrake root. N.Y., Dodd, Mead, [vi], 304pp., $2.50. Revd. *CB* Dec.-Jan.; *NYT* Oct. 30; *SN* Nov. 19. **Packard (Frank L.)**, More knaves than one. N.Y., Toronto, Doubleday, viii, 272pp., $2.25. Revd. *NYT* Dec. 11. ***Rennie (J. Alan)**, The riddle of rainbow mountain. London, Muller, 287pp. **St. Claire (Yvonne)**, The veil. Toronto, Thorn Press, 79pp., 75c. **Salverson (Laura Goodman)**, Black lace. Toronto, Ryerson, 256pp., $2.00. ***Scott (J. M.)**, The land of seals (240pp., $2.00; revd. *TLS* Dec. 10); The silver land (1937, 314pp., $2.00). London, Hodder & Stoughton [Toronto, Musson]. **Servos (Launcelot C.)**, Frontenac and the maid of the mist. Emmaus, Pa., Rodale Press [Toronto, Smithers and Bonellie], [viii], 356pp., $2.50. 2nd. ed. **Slater (Patrick)**. *See* Mitchell (John). **Stoddard (Charles)**. *See* Lee (Patrick). **Stringer (Arthur)**, The lamp in the valley: A novel of Alaska. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Co. [Toronto, McClelland], 314pp., $2.25. Revd. *NYT* Dec. 11. **Sullivan (Alan)**, Cycle of the north (Sinclair Murray, *pseud.*; London, Dent, 190pp., 1*s.*, 4*d.*); The fur masters (London, John Murray [Toronto, Musson], 320pp., 7*s.*, 6*d.*); With love from Rachel (Toronto, Oxford, 312pp., $2.00). ***Tallant (Edith)**, Danny and Prue. N.Y., Crowell, 143pp.,

$2.00. For children; Labrador. **Tate (Frank J.)**, Red wilderness. Toronto, Oxford, iv, 461pp., $2.00. Revd. *SN* Jan. 7. **Thomas (M. Banning)**, Woman of the sea. London, John Long, 254pp. Revd. *TLS* June 25. English ed. of Stormalong Gert (1936). ***Tompkins (Jane)**, Moo-Wee, the musk ox. N.Y., Toronto, Stokes, xiv, 103pp., $1.75. Revd. *NYT* Feb. 19, 1939. Adventures of a musk-ox in Arctic, together with an Eskimo folk-tale trans. into English by V. Stefansson; for children. **[Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin]** (Grey Owl), Der heilige Baum: Erlebnisse aus dem Kanadischen Norden (Kosmos Bändchen, 149.) Stuttgart, Kosmos, Gesellschaft der Naturfreunde, 1937, 78pp. [From Tales of an empty cabin.] **Weaver (Emily P.)**, The only girl: A tale of 1837. Toronto, Macmillan, [iv], 289pp., $1.75. For children. **Wees (Frances Shelley)**, Lost house. Philadelphia, Macrae-Smith, 285pp., $2.25. Revd. *NYT* Nov. 27. Serially in *Argosy*; *Women* (Aust.); *Family Herald and Weekly Star*; and in U.S. newspapers. **White (Samuel Alexander)**, Night-hawk of the northwest. N.Y., Phoenix Press, 256pp., $2.00.

See also II E (Lukin Barette, W. H. Blake).

B. Selected Short Stories

Cory (Harper), Animal heroes: Stories of wild life. London, Duckworth [Toronto, Copp, Clark], 158pp., $1.25. **Cunningham (Louis Arthur)**, Discords of the deep. London, Quality Press, 255pp., 2*s*., 6*d*.

Short stories by the following selected writers have appeared: P. D. Anderson (*CF*), M. M. Armstrong (*CF; CM*), Benge Atlee (*Mac.; NHM*), Robert Ayre (*Best short stories, 1938*, ed. *E. J. O'Brien, Boston), L. G. Barnard (*CHomeJ; CM; NHM;* QQ), Margaret E. Barnard (*CM; Holland's Mag.*), Will R. Bird (*CM*), William Brown (*CF*), M. Callaghan (*Best short stories, 1938*, ed. *E. J. O'Brien, Boston), Leeta McC. Cherry (*Echoes*), Bernice Coffey (*SN*), D. Cowie (*CF*), A. Creighton (*Ave Maria*, Ind.; *Challenge; Magnificat*, N.H.; *Northern Messenger*), L. A. Cunningham (*WFP*), M. de la Roche (*CHomeJ; London Mercury*), Francis Dickie (*NHM*), Sheila Doherty (*CF*), A. R. Evans (*Mac.*), Hubert Evans (*CM; Country Home*, N.Y.; also in other journals), R. G. Everson (*CM*), D. K. Findlay (*CM*), H. Garner (*CF*), P. H. Godsell (*Startling Detective Adventures; True Detective Mysteries*, N.Y.), Beryl Gray (*Mac.*), Laura Gray (*Family Herald; Tip top tales*, Blackie, Scot.), R. Gustafson (*Plus Living*), Katherine Hale (*Echoes*), Van Harrison (*CM*), Doris Hedges (*Mac.*), Mary Q. Innis (*CB; SN*), W. Kirkconnell (*NHM*), Joyce Lansbury (*SN*), V. Lauriston (*CM; Household Mag.*, Kansas), W. M. Letts (QQ), Lilian Leveridge (*Family Herald*), Edith M. Luke (*Sunday at Home*, Eng.), L. McFarlane (*CNMag.; Woman's World*), Eleanor McNaught (*CF*), Anne Marriott (*Western Recorder*), Joyce Marshall (QQ), Brian Meredith (*Mayfair*), M. Ostenso (*McCall's Mag.*), Elfrieda H. Pope (QQ), Edmund E. Pugsley (*CM*), W. Robbins (*CF*), Sir C. G. D. Roberts (*WFP*), Leslie Roberts (*CM*), T. G. Roberts (*CB; CM; Country Guide; NHM*), M. Robin (QQ), Louise R. Rorke (*Echoes*), F. H. Ross (*Country Guide*), Sinclair Ross (QQ), Mary Saxe (*Sunday at Home*, Eng.), Frances B. Taylor (*CM*), Dorothy Telfer (*SN*), M. B. Thomas (*CHomeJ*), F. B. Watt (*CM*), Mary Weekes (*CF*), Anne Elizabeth Wilson (*Echoes*).

See also II A (*E. J. O'Brien); II E (M. L. Becker).

V. DRAMA

A. Published Plays

Buchan (Susan) (Lady Tweedsmuir), The wife of Flanders. Dramatized from John Buchan's story in The path of a king. Toronto, French, 1936, 19pp., 30c. ***Clinton-Baddeley (V. C.)**, The split in the Cabinet: A play in two acts. Adapted from the story by Stephen Leacock. London, Gowans and Gray, xxxpp., 1*s*. **Doherty (Brian)**, Father Malachy's miracle. Adapted from novel by *Bruce Marshall. N.Y., Random House, 201pp., $2.25. Revd. *SN* July 23. **Farquharson (Rica McLean)**, They meet again: A comedy in one act. Toronto, Macmillan, [iv], 26pp., 35c. Revd. *CB* Aug.-Sept.; *SN* July 23. **Mitchell (Ronald Elwy)**, Angels and such, Comedy in one act

(29pp.); Resurrection Ezra, Comedy in one act (35pp.). N.Y., Dramatists Play Service, 35c. each. **Roddick (Amy Redpath)**, The tomahawk. *See* III. **Stewart (Luke)**, Andrew McMurty, immigrant. Toronto, French, 32pp., 35c. Revd. *CB* Aug.-Sept. **Stratford (Phyllis Coate)**, Bright and glorious. Toronto, French, 32pp., 35c. Revd. *SN* July 23.

See also VI E (text-books) (M. E. Ness).

Jean B. Acton, How to get your man (*Cur. Call* Feb. 5-8). Marion Catto, My eyes were opened (*Pathfinder* March 143-9). F. Dawson, The tempest (*Acadia Athenaeum* March 34-8). Rica McL. Farquharson, Fifty faces spring (*Echoes* autumn 9-10, 48). Irene Groten (trans.), Feast in time of plague (*Cur. Call* May 11-13; presented by Sixteen-Thirty Club of Montreal, Dominion Drama Festival). Eric Harris, Twenty-five cents (reprinted in *Eight new one-act plays* ed. *W. Armstrong, London, Lovat Dickson). F. Marjorie Jordan, Street cleaner (*Cur. Call* March 9-10). Lois R. Kerr, Among those present (*Cur. Call* Oct. 15-20). Mary H. Maclean, Tea for two (*Cur. Call* Nov. 5-7). A. L. Murphy, The crucifixion (*Acadia Athenaeum* April 7-11). Margaret E. Ness, Enter the prince (*Cur. Call* Jan. 16-18). Betty Orchard, Joe's lunch (*Acadia Athenaeum* Feb. 31-5). Gwen Pharis, Still stands the house: Farm tragedy of Western Canada (*Carolina Playbook* June 35-49; produced by Carolina Playmakers, Chapel Hill, N.C.; Edmonton and Medicine Hat Little Theatres; Ohio State College; to be included in *American folk plays* ed. *F. H. Koch, N.Y., Appleton Century, 1939). Mrs. Duncan Campbell Scott (E. Aylen), The holy crown (*Best one-act plays of 1937* selected by *J. W. Marriott, London, Harrap, 117-44). [Anon.], Something suitable for him (*Argosy Weekly*, Sackville, N.B., Xmas).

See also: Yvonne Firkins, Stagecraft for school and community players (*Cur. Call* Nov. 13-15; Dec. 18-20).

B. Selected List of Plays Produced

Milwyn Adams-Davies, For naught: Tragedy of Alberta farm family (Banff School of Fine Arts). Mary Ainslie, Light on the hill (Playwrights' Studio Group and Centre Stage Productions, Toronto). J. Bethune, Limited engagement (Vancouver Little Theatre). M. Brand, 'Twixt father and son (Toronto Theatre of Action). Mary W. Brooks, Chapter X: Murder mystery in three acts (Trinity [Memorial Church] Players, Montreal). Mary E. Burgess, Back to earth (Banff School of Fine Arts). A. Burrows, Improvisation (Playwrights' Studio Group and Centre Stage Productions, Toronto), The trap (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). R. Card, Builder of empire (Public Play Productions, C.A.A., Toronto). J. Cheal, You got to do somethin': Comedy of Peace River country (Banff School of Fine Arts). R. Chidwick, The crimp (Playwrights' Studio Group and Centre Stage Productions, Toronto). Kathryn Colquhoun, Forgotten trail (Tecumseh Dramatic Club, Toronto), Oh, what a girl! (Free Lance Club, Toronto). Dora S. Conover, Growing pains, and Polite parents of Pretty Toad (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). Gladys K. Donahue, Checkmate (Guelph [Ont.] Little Theatre, Sleeping beauty, in 3 acts (Junior League, Toronto). Rica McL. Farquharson, Family (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). Evelyn M. Fingarson, Invitation to dine (Wadena [Sask.] Drama Club). Ethel Foster, I hear the drums afar (prize in Women's C Club, historical radio play competition). H. E. Foster, Fool's playroom: Satiro-comico-fantasy (P.E.I. Drama Festival). J. R. Galbraith, Growing out (Free Lance Club and Tecumseh Dramatic Club, Toronto). Elsie P. Gowan, Building of Canada (series of radio plays broadcast from CKUA Sept. 28 to Feb. 8, 1939; plays include, in order of presentation Raleigh, prophet of empire, On this rock, Kings in Acadia, He was no gentleman, Frontenac, Dragon from sea, Under one flag, Price of loyalty, Grenville's sword, Silver chief, Seven oaks, Patriots of 37, Radical Jack, Eagle of Oregon, Argonauts, Figurehead, From sea to sea, Red star in west, Saddle and plow, No more heroes). Margaret Grant, Destiny delayed (prize in Women's C Club, historical radio play competition). A. J. Harrison, Janin (Manitoba Drama Festival; CBC, Winnipeg). Lillian M. Henderson, Louis comes to supper (Sun Life Playwriting Group, Montreal).

W. JOHNS, Tuesday is Mrs. Tyler's (Kitchener-Waterloo [Ont.] Little Theatre). VIRGINIA C. KNIGHT, Little Stupid (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto), Movement in two flats, and Where men are men (Playwrights' Studio Group and Centre Stage Productions, Toronto). J. LITTLE, The fixer (Ottawa Drama League Workshop). MARJORIE LUCAS, Time brings tomorrow, in 3 acts (produced by author at Listowel, Ont.). J. M. MACLENNAN, Come round on Tuesday, in three acts, Fantasy in H, and Pipistrelle of Aquitaine (Ottawa Drama League Workshop). J. MCNAUGHTON, And so to press (Univ. of Alberta inter-class plays). LEONORA MCNEILLY, In a strange land (Public Play Productions, C.A.A., Toronto), They come for Thomasheen (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). H. MAINER, Barber of Paris adapted from *A tale of two cities* (Dickens Players Club, Montreal). Mrs. J. F. MUNRO, Davey (Saint John [N.B.] Theatre Guild). A. NOBLSTON, Down the rain pipe, darling, in 3 acts (Toronto Masquers), Final test (CBC, Vancouver). W. OKE, Sterner stuff (Banff School of Fine Arts). MARGOT OSBORN, Judas incorporated, in 3 acts (Regina Little Theatre). PAULINE PERRIGARD, There's something about a feather (Cameo Theatre, CBM, Montreal). M. EUGENIE PERRY, Meet me at the tea room (Norfolk House Old Girls, Victoria), You're so clever (Progressive Arts Group, Victoria). GWEN PHARIS, Chris Axelson, blacksmith (Carolina Playmakers, Chapel Hill, N.C.; Banff School of Fine Arts), One man's house (Carolina Playmakers), eight radio plays produced as part of series, New lamps for old, by CBC winter 1937-8. WINIFRED D. PILCHER, Alf 'andles it—not 'arf!, and Cardinal flower (Playwrights' Studio Group, Toronto). ARTHUR REID, Never good-bye (Repertory Players, Savoy Theatre, London, Eng.). MARY REYNOLDS, Dust into gold (Vancouver Little Theatre Assoc., being pub. in 1939, under title The bequest, by Muller, London, in separate form and in collection of plays for festivals). HILDA RIDLEY, Literary lady (Tecumseh Dramatic Club, Toronto). LAURA A. RIDLEY, Waiting for Mary (Tecumseh, Dramatic Club, Toronto). WYNN RUTTY, Errors and omissions (Attic Theatre, Hamilton, Ont.), Merry-go-round, in 3 acts (Players' Guild competition, Hamilton, Ont.). W. SCHON, The barrier (Little Theatre Guild, Prince Albert, Sask.). HILDA M. SMITH, Here will I nest, in 3 acts (London [Ont.] Little Theatre; revd. *Cur. Call* Dec.). BETTY S. SNELSON, Their love (Banff School of Fine Arts). EDNA L. STAEBLER, White waistcoat (Kitchener-Waterloo [Ont.] Little Theatre). MIRIAM STEIN, Retribution (Cameo Theatre, CBM, Montreal; Y.M.C.A., Montreal), Snow-white and seven dwarfs (Children's Theatre, Montreal, over CBC), Three men out (Cameo Theatre, CBM, Montreal). ARTHUR STRINGER, Smuggled in, in 3 acts, and Spotted veil, and Weathered oak (Mountain Lakes Dramatic Guild, N.J.). JEAN A. SWEET, Small potatoes (Theatre Guild of Saint John, N.B.). MURIEL THOMPSON [Constance Gilmour, *pseud.*], P.W.E., in 3 acts (Punch and Judy Theatre, Victoria). H. VOADEN, Maria Chapdelaine by Louis Hémon: Adaptation for a symphonic theatre (Central Ontario Drama Festival, Toronto). ROY M. WATT, Business engagement (Dauphin [Man.] Little Theatre; CBC), series of radio plays on forest fire prevention written for Dominion Forest Service, Dept. of Mines and Resources; broadcast by CBC over coast-to-coast net-work; includes: Contract pending, Eagle Ridge fire, Gone fishing, Old Beetleback). FLORENCE WESTACOTT, May day fantasy (Tecumseh Dramatic Club, Toronto). AUDREY ST. D. WOOD, Personality Street (first prize, Little Theatre competition, Victoria).

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROSE

A. Biography and Autobiography

Archer (Thomas), Richard Strauss: The man and his music. Toronto, McClelland, 342pp., $3.50. **Banwell (Selwyn),** A frontier judge [Sir Matthew Begbie]: British justice in the earliest days of farthest west. Toronto, Rous and Mann, 30pp. **Bergeron (Henri-Paul),** Brother André, C.S.C.: The apostle of Saint-Joseph. Trans. by RÉAL BOUDREAU. N.Y., Benziger, 292pp. **Black** (Mrs. **George**), My seventy years. As told to ELIZABETH BAILEY PRICE. Toronto, Nelson, 317pp., $2.75. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *CB* Dec.-Jan.; *CF* Jan. 1939; *CHR* March 1939; *SN* Dec. 3; *TLS* Dec. 31. **Borden (Henry)** ed.,

Robert Laird Borden: His memoirs. Introd. by ARTHUR MEIGHEN. 2 vols. Toronto, Macmillan, xviii, 1061pp., $10.00 the set. Revd. *CHR* March 1939; *CJEPS* Feb. 1939; *NYT* Feb. 19, 1939; *TLS* Feb. 11, 1939; *UTQ* Jan. 1939. **Brown (Audrey Alexandra)**, The log of a lame duck. Foreword by Lady TWEEDSMUIR. Toronto, Macmillan, viii, 292pp., $2.50. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *DR* Jan. 1939; *NYT* Feb. 19, 1939; *SN* Nov. 19. **Campbell (Marjorie Wilkins)**, The soil is not enough. Toronto, Macmillan, [viii], 285pp., $2.25. Revd. *CB* Oct.-Nov.; *SN* Nov. 5. **Connor (Ralph)**. *See* GORDON (CHARLES W.). **Cory (Harper)**, Grey Owl: An appreciation. London, Animal Pictorial, 30pp. **Doull (John)**, Reverend Alexander McGillivray, D. D. Halifax, N.S., [Author, Dalhousie Univ.], 24pp. **[Ebbs-Canavan (Frances)** ed.], Reminiscences of my life by Samuel J. Waldron, Victoria, Little Eldon Place, 29pp. **Elliott (Jabez H.)**, William Tempest, 1819-1871; William Fairbanks Tempest, 1846-1866. Read at the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, Jan. 4, 1938, 11pp. **Gordon (Charles W.)** (RALPH CONNOR, *pseud.*), Postscript to adventure: The autobiography of Ralph Connor, ed. J. KING GORDON. N.Y., Farrar and Rinehart [Toronto, Oxford], xviii, 430pp., $3.00. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *CF* Sept.; *DR* Oct.; *NYT* May 22; *QQ* autumn; *SN* July 23; *TLS* March 11, 1939. **Gray (John Morgan)**, A. W. Mackenzie, M.A., D.D., The Grove, Lakefield: A memoir. Toronto, The Grove Old Boys' Assoc., 25pp., $1.00. **Helwig** (Mrs. **Solomon**) and **Helwig** (Mrs. **John A.**) comps., A history of the Diebel family. Hanover, Ont., Hanover Post Press, 1936, 93pp. **Kennedy (Roderick Stuart)**, Laughtones . . . humorous and inaccurate biographical sketches . . . with 26 portraits . . . Montreal, *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, 1937, 63pp. **Létourneau (Emilien)**, "My little missionary!" Jacques Bernard, 1918-1927. Trans. from French by MARY AGATHA GRAY. N.Y., Benziger, 121pp., $1.25. **Lloyd-Owen (Frances)**, Gold Nugget Charlie. Toronto, Oxford, 257pp. **MacDermot (H. E.)**, Sir Thomas Roddick: His work in medicine and public life. Toronto, Macmillan, xiv, 160pp., $1.50. Revd. *CHR* March 1939. **Macdonald (E. M.)**, Recollections: Political and personal. Toronto, Ryerson, xvi, 584pp., $2.50. Revd. *CHR* March 1939; *CJEPS* Feb. 1939; *SN* Feb. 11, 1939. **McKinley (Mabel Burns)**, Famous men and women of Canada. Toronto, Longmans, [vi], 128pp., 60c. **Mackinnon (Clarence)**, Reminiscences. Foreword by J. S. BONNELL. Toronto, Ryerson, x, 236pp., $1.50. Revd. *CF* July; *QQ* summer. **McLaurin (C. C.)**, Sixty years in the ministry. Edmonton, Institute Press, 1937, 13pp. **Meyer (Bertha)**, Salon sketches: Biographical studies of Berlin salons of the emancipation. N.Y., Bloch Pub. Co., 207pp., $2.00. **Niven (Frederick)**, Coloured spectacles. London, Toronto, Collins, 352pp., 10*s.*, 6*d.* Revd. *SN* May 14; *TLS* March 5. **Soward (F. H.)**, Moulders of national destinies. London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, x, 203pp., $1.50. Revd. *CF* Dec. **Sprigge (C. J. S.)**, Karl Marx. Toronto, Copp, 144pp., 75c. **Tyrrell (Edith)**, I was there: A book of reminiscences. Introd. by J. E. MIDDLETON. Toronto, Ryerson, xii, 131pp., $2.00. Revd. *CB* Feb.-March 1939; *CHR* March 1939; *SN* Dec. 3. **Watson (William R.)**, I give you yesterday. Preface by B. K. SANDWELL. Toronto, Macmillan, x, 238pp. **Wrong (George M.)**, The chronicle of a family. Toronto, Author, 73 Walmer Rd., [v], 62pp. (mimeo.).

See also II A (R. B. BLAUVELDT, C. G. D. ROBERTS and A. L. TUNNELL); II B (E. C. GUILLET); II C(*c*) (W. E. COLGATE, LOVAT DICKSON); II D (N. MACTAVISH, MURIEL MILLER, A. H. ROBSON).

BROTHER ALFRED, Hon. John Elmsley (1801-1863) (*C Catholic Hist. Assoc. report 1936-7*, 23-40). C. A. ASHLEY, Sir William Ashley and rise of schools of commerce (*Commerce J*, U. of T. Commerce Club, March 40-50). D. M. BAKER, Dr. Forrester: First principal of Normal School [N.S.] (*JENS* March 281-9). C. BERNHARDT, True to her vision [Harriet Monroe] (*CPM* June 15-19). F. A. BOYLE, Joe Boyle (*Mac.* June 1, 15, July 1, Nov. 1). J. E. BURNS, Abbé Maillard and Halifax (*C Catholic Hist. Assoc. report 1936-7*, 13-22). E. F. BURTON, Lord Rutherford, 1871-1937 (*UTQ* April 329-38). G. H. CLARKE, Grant Allen (*QQ* winter 485-96). H. J. CODY, Dr. William Tassie (*School* March 565-72, 652). J. I. COOPER, George Etienne Cartier in 'forties (*CHA* 71-8). L. B. DUFF, Samuel Chandler of St. Johns (*Welland County*

Hist. Soc. papers and records, V, 115-49). H. Evans, Canon Scott (*Mac.* Nov. 1). A. S. Eve, Rt. Hon. Lord Rutherford of Nelson (*Nature* Oct. 30, 746-8). Sir R. A. Falconer, Desiderius Erasmus, humanist (*RSC* XXXI, 1937, 13-23). A. Fauteux, Victor Morin: President of Royal Academy (*CB* June-July 20-2). J. Fullerton, My days abroad "Beaver" (*BCHQ* July 185-8). V. P. Kelleher, George Ramsay, Lord Dalhousie (*DR* July 197-206). W. K. Lamb, *see* D. MacKay and. S. Leacock, Andrew Macphail (*QQ* winter 445-52). C. F. Lloyd, Poet's early days in Canada (*SN* Aug. 13). H. E. MacDermot, Sir Andrew Macphail (*MN* winter 16-17, 58). D. MacKay and W. K. Lamb, More light on Thomas Simpson (*Beaver* Sept. 26-31). W. A. Mackintosh, Adam Shortt, 1859-1931 (*CJEPS* May 164-76). J. E. Middleton, Joseph Burr Tyrrell (*CB* Dec.-Jan. 23-6). R. L. Reid, Captain Evans of Cariboo (*BCHQ* Oct. 233-46). W. L. Scott, A.U.E. Loyalist family [Macdonell] (*OHS* 140-70), Sir Richard Scott, K.C. (*C Catholic Hist. Assoc. report 1936-7*, 46-71). A. N. Shaw, Lord Rutherford (*RSC Proceedings* 93-100). H. L. Stewart, Douglas Hyde—first president of Eire (*DR* July 181-4). W. S. Wallace, Soldier-scientist in North-west [John Henry Lefroy] (*QQ* autumn 394-400). J. C. Webster, Robert Laird Borden (*RSC Proceedings* 83-5). P. Wilson, Nathaniel Pettit [Upper Canada] (*OHS* 192-202).

See also II C; II D.

See also following periodicals, with writers noted: *Beaver* (A. Grace Gray, Mary Kennedy, R. Mitchell, C. P. Wilson); *BCHQ* (J. Goldie); *CGJ* (A. M. Going); *C Medical Assoc. J* (T. Gibson, H. C. Jamieson); *MN* (H. C. Goldenberg); *Mac.* (H. Napier Moore); *SN* (J. H. Arnup, R. Butchart, H. Charlesworth, F. Niven, Margaret Ray, J. A. Stevenson); *Waterloo Hist. Soc., 23rd annual report.*

B. Sketches: Narrative, Descriptive, Reflective, and Humorous

Boswell (Hazel), French Canada: Pictures and stories. N.Y., Viking Press [Toronto, Macmillan], 82pp., $2.00. For children; beautifully illustrated. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *CB* Aug.-Sept.; *NYT* Oct. 30; *SN* Aug. 13. **Buchan (John)** (Lord Tweedsmuir), Naval episodes of the Great War. London, Toronto, Nelson, xiv, 325pp., $2.50. Revd. *CF* Aug. **Bull (Wm. Perkins)**, From amphibians to reptiles: Shy swamp-dwellers in study, picture and legend. (Perkins Bull hist. series.) Toronto, McLeod, 95pp. **Clay (Charles)**, Swampy Cree legends: Being twenty folk tales from the annals of a primitive, mysterious, fast-disappearing Canadian race as told to Charles Clay by Kuskapatchees, the Smoky One. Toronto, Macmillan, xx, 95pp., $1.25. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *CGJ* Nov.; *WFP* Oct. 22. **Cowan (Hugh)**, Gold and silver jubilee, Sault Ste Marie, Canada, incorporated a town, 1887, a city, 1912; year book, 1937. Sault Ste Marie, 32pp. **Cox (Leo)**, The golden north: Labrador, Newfoundland, north shore, Gaspé, Gulf of St. Lawrence. Montreal, Clarke Steamship Co., 15pp. **Cruickshank (F. D.)** and **Nason (J.)**, History of Weston. Introd. by J. C. Boylen. Weston, Times and Guide [Toronto, Authors, 371 Bay St.], 1937, 162pp., $1.50. **Ells (S. C.)**, Northland trails. Toronto, Industrial and Educational Pub. Co., 263 Adelaide St. W., 189pp., $2.00. Revd. *MN* winter; *QQ* winter. **Godsell (Philip H.)**, Red hunters of the snows: An account of thirty years' experience with the primitive Indian and Eskimo tribes of the Canadian north-west and Arctic coast, with a brief history of the early contact between white fur traders and the aborigines. Toronto, Ryerson, 324pp., $3.50. Revd. *CB* Aug.-Sept.; *CHR* March 1939; *Geog. J.*, Eng., Oct.; *SN* Sept. 24; *TLS* Jan. 28, 1939. **Grey Owl.** *See* Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin. History of the Women's Institutes of Haldimand County. By the Women's Institute in conjunction with the Haldimand Historical Society. Cayuga, Ont., Advocate Print, 84pp. **Kinniburgh (James)**, Ottawa the capital. London, Stockwell, n.d., 32pp., 2*s*. **Leacock (Stephen)**, Model memoirs: And other sketches from simple to serious. N.Y., Toronto, Dodd, Mead, viii, 316pp., $2.25. Revd. *NYT* Dec. 11. **Leslie (W. B.)**. *See* Morden (J. C.). **Lewis (Ella N.)**, Sidelights on the Talbot settlement. (Elgin Hist. Soc.) St. Thomas, Ont., Sutherland Press, 28pp. **Marshall (Grace)**, Eternal Greece. Rochester, N.Y., Dubois Press, ix, 214pp. **Meredith (Brian)**, Escape on skis. London,

Hurst and Blackett, 255pp., 12*s.*, 6*d.* Revd. *MN* spring; *TLS* Jan. 29. **Morden (James C.)**, Falls view bridges and Niagara ice bridges. **Leslie (W. Bruce)**, Collapse of Falls view bridge and ice jam of 1938. Niagara Falls, Ont., F. H. Leslie, 24pp., 25c. **Nason (J.)**. *See* Cruickshank (F. D.) and. **Norwood (Gilbert)**, Spoken in jest. Toronto, Macmillan, x, 209pp., $2.00. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *CF* Oct.; *DR* Oct.; *QQ* winter; *SN* Oct. 29. **Omond (Helen B.)**, Dilaram. N.Y., Fortuny's, 175pp., $2.00. **Racey (Robert Ritchie)**, The Gizeh sphinx and middle Egyptian pyramids. Winnipeg, Author, 193 Walnut St., 1937, 30pp., 50c. **Rhynas (Margaret)**, Silver bells of memory. *See* III. **Sandwell (A. H.)**, Planes over Canada. Toronto, Nelson, 120pp., 75c. Revd. *CB* Aug.-Sept.; *SN* April 30; *TLS* April 30. Scarlet and gold. Official pub. of the R.N.W.M.P. Veterans' Assoc. 1938 (19th) ed. Vancouver, Wrigley 96pp., $1.00. **Smyth (Fred J.)**, Tales of the Kootenays: With historical sketches by the author and others. Cranbrook, B.C., The Courier, 205pp., $2.00 cloth; $1.50 paper. **Sutherland (Alex. H.)**, The Selkirk settlement on the Red River. *See* III. **Taverner (Percy Algernon)**, Birds of Canada. Toronto, Musson, 445pp., $3.50. **Uttley (W. V.)**, A history of Kitchener, Ontario. Waterloo, Chronicle Press, 1937, 434pp., $3.50. Revd. *CHR* Dec. Veterans' annual commentator, 1914-1918. Toronto, 502½ Yonge St., 48pp. **Walker (Gertrude E.)**, Romantic Winnipeg. 1938 ed. Winnipeg, Author, 211 The Ambassador, 68pp. **[Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin]** (Grey Owl), A biographical note, and A day at Beaver Lodge; the material quoted in A day at Beaver Lodge is selected from Grey Owl's writings, and published in this form as a souvenir of his visit to the United Kingdom in the autumn of 1937 (London, Lovat Dickson, 1937, 13pp., 3*d.*); Farewell to the children of the British Isles (London, Lovat Dickson [Toronto, Macmillan], 12pp., 5c.). **Willson (Beckles)**, Youth be damned!: Being a protest and an exhortation. London, Laurie, x, 214pp., 6*s.* Revd. *TLS* Nov. 12.

See also II B (Mabel Burkholder, Gwen Cash, R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Winnifred M. Futcher, J. M. Gibbon, E. C. Guillet, G. M. Wrong).

E. C. Allen, Canadian nature-lover in England (*JENS* Dec. 1020-7). W. J. Banks, Yukon comes back (*United Empire* Feb. 76-80). [Susan Buchan] (Lady Tweedsmuir), Tweedsmuir Park: Diary of a pilgrimage (*National Geographic Mag.* April 451-76). D. D. Calvin, General and sergeant in Russia, 1812 (*QQ* winter 466-77), Remembering scents (*QQ* summer 166-70). Charles Clay, articles (*CT* Nov., Dec.; *Front Rank*, Mo., Aug. 7; *Health and Efficiency*, Eng.; *Short Stories*, N.Y., Dec., *WFP*; etc.). W. W. Coleman, Wings over Redberry Lake (*CGJ* Aug. 93-101). Harper Cory, Woodland comedy (serial in *Animal Pictorial*, London, June-Dec.). Leo Cox, Golden north: Labrador and north shore (*CGJ* April 203-10). [G. M. Dallyn], The Bermudas (*CGJ* Nov. 217-39). D. S. Forbes, Cruise of *Maud II* (*MN* summer 8-10, 60-2). W. S. Fox, Action at Windmill, Nov. 1838 (*SN* Nov. 12). R. Glover, Martello towers (*QQ* spring 66-77). P. H. Godsell, articles (*Country Guide* May; *Forest and Outdoors* March, Oct., Dec.; *Mac.* Jan. 15; *NHM* April; *Scarlet and Gold; Travel* Nov.; *WFP*; etc.). Watson Kirkconnell, Quintessence of Hungary (*Hungarian Q* autumn 494-504). Stephen Leacock, Lot of soldier (*Veterans' Annual Commentator* 11-14), also articles (*Bannons Mag.*, *NYT*, etc.). G. R. Lomer, Christmas cards of long ago (*MN* winter 7-9, 28, 33). G. E. Mack, Breaking ice for allies [voyage of *Nascopie*] (*Beaver* Dec. 20-5), The *Nascopie* (*Beaver* Sept. 5-9). D. Mackay, In Old Fort Garry ninety years ago (*Beaver* Dec. 26-8), Men of old fur trade [Peter Skene Ogden] (*Beaver* June 7-9). D. Maine, Ghost stories of old Canada (series in *WFP* beginning June 18). Helen Margulies, Go west (*MAR* spring 24-8). Brian Meredith, Escape on skis (*Mac.* Jan. 15), Laurentian prospect: Aperçu of French Canada (*Fortnightly* Jan. 92-8), Merrie Christmas: Old English custom (*C Homes and Gardens* Dec. 21, 49-50, 52), Motoring in British Isles (*Sportsman*, N.Y., June; *Country Life*), also articles (*British ski year book; The Field* Nov. 26; *The Horse* autumn; *Listener* Oct.; *Mayfair; Ski Notes and Queries*). M. Nicholl, Salmon-fishing on North Atlantic coast (*Empire R* Jan. 39-44). E. H. Pope, Vincit Lux (*QQ* summer 212-15). T. A. Rickard, Indian participation in gold discoveries (*BCHQ*

Jan. 3-18). T. Roscoe, Wissant in dunes (*QQ* summer 228-31). R. M. Smith, King's highways of Ontario (*CGJ* April 159-93). R. J. C. Stead, Canada's national playgrounds (*MN* summer 15-18). F. G. Todd, St. Helen's Island park (*MN* summer 22-6, 44). Grace Tomkinson, High tea in Newfoundland (*DR* April 67-72). J. D. U. Ward, Tithe barns of England (*CGJ* Oct. 209-12). Maud Watt, Nascopie honeymoon (*Beaver* March 18-26), Rupert's march of time (*Beaver* June 22-6). D. M. Waydelin, Canada's buffalo herds (*Empire R* March 175-8). Mary Weekes, A widow'd house (*DR* April 37-8). Marjory Willison, Youth, '38 model (*Mac.* May 1). E. C. Wright, The robins (*DR* April 77-81).

See also following periodicals, with writers noted: *Animal Pictorial*, Eng. (H. Cory); *Beaver* (L. R. W. Beavis, G. H. Blanchet, M. K. Bovey, B. East, Catherine Hoare, J. M. Leonard, H. E. McClure, A. Scott); *CAlpineJ*; *CGJ* (L. J. Burpee, C. Clay, R. and A. Finnie, A. G. Hale, S. Macnutt, L. E. Russell, I. Wallace); *CHomeJ* (A. Harriet Parsons); *CHomes and Gardens* (H. Carver); *CM* (B. Davies, D. M. LeBourdais, G. McInnes, H. Steele); *CNMag.* (L. J. Burpee, D. S. Carney, F. E. D. McDowell, G. Sinclair); *CT* (C. Clay); *Echoes* (E. N. Brown); *JENS* (E. C. Allen); *Mac.* (C. F. Blackadar, W. Burton, F. Dickie, Edna Jaques, S. M. Katz, L. McFarlane, I. Sclanders, C. L. Shaw, C. Tweedale); *New Outlook* (M. Brady-North [Evans], Grace Tomkinson); *PA* (C. G. Campbell); *SN* (Audrey A. Brown, W. S. Fox, Mona Gould, C. M. Heaton, C. F. Lloyd, Madge Macbeth, Mollie McGee, F. Niven, Harriet Parsons, H. Plaxton, L. Roberts, Mary Lowrey Ross); *School* (Helen J. Champion, O. J. Stevenson); *Shoulder Strap*.

C. Critical Essays

Buchan (John) (Lord Tweedsmuir), Quality and quantity: Being the address delivered at McMaster University on November 4, 1937. Hamilton, The Univ., 1937, 11pp. **Stanley (Carleton)**, Matthew Arnold. Toronto, U. of T. Press, 163pp., $1.50. Revd. *TLS* Jan. 21, 1939. **Turnbull (Jane M.)**, Essential traits of French-Canadian poetry. Toronto, Macmillan, [x], 225pp., $2.50. Revd. *CB* Aug.-Sept.; *SN* July 16.

See also II C; II D; VI A (T. Archer).

H. Alexander, A. E. Housman (*School* June 865-8). J. Alford, Relation between architecture and painting (*C Homes and Gardens* June 56, 57, 58). Anne M. Angus, Gerard Manley Hopkins (*CPM* June 9-14). F. L. Barber, Wesley as an author (*New Outlook* May 13). E. Birney, Two William Faulkners (*CF* June 84-5). E. K. Brown, Mr. Eliot and some enemies (*UTQ* Oct. 69-84). John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir), Integrity of thought (*ACB* spring 9-10). Betty Burton, The play's the thing . . . or isn't it? (*Landmark* May 266-8). M. Callaghan, Ends and means and Aldous Huxley (*CF* March 422-3). H. Charlesworth, Musical events (regularly in *SN*). A. F. B. Clark, Dialectical humanism of Thomas Mann (*UTQ* Oct. 85-105). Charles Clay, Creating short story (*CT* Jan., Feb., March), also articles (*The Editor*, Highland Falls, N.Y., March; *Quill*, Detroit, Oct., Nov.). C. N. Cochrane, Render unto Caesar [review of Buchan, *Augustus*] (*UTQ* Jan. 261-4). W. Colgate, Dead hand in art (*CF* Nov. 246-7), Death at 164: Portrait of a newspaper [London *Morning Post*] (*QQ* summer 157-64), articles on painting (*Bridle and Golfer* April, May, June). W. E. Collin, Active principle in the thought of D. H. Lawrence (*CB* Dec.-Jan. 17-21), Cardinal Newman and recent French thought (*RSC* XXXI, 1937, 33-43). W. M. Conacher, Charles Kingsley (*QQ* winter 503-11), Irish literary movement (*QQ* spring 56-65). W. A. Deacon, Critic on reviewing (*C Author* autumn 5, 21). A. T. DeLury, Literature in Ireland (*CB* Aug.-Sept. 25-9). L. B. Duff, Joe Miller, his bicentenary (*CB* Aug.-Sept. 9-10). J. J. Dunlop, Magic of poetry (*School* Jan. 407-10). C. W. Dunn, T. S. Eliot's poetry (*McQ* April 19-25). N. Frye, Men as trees walking (*CF* Oct. 208-10), Music and savage breast (*CF* April 451-3). R. K. Gordon, Shakespeare and some scenes in Waverley novels (*QQ* winter 478-85). R. Gustafson, Poetry and politics (*Sherbrooke Daily Record* Oct. 1). W. Harvey-Jellie, T. S. Eliot

among prophets? (*DR* April 83-90). E. A. Havelock, Significance of Greek sophist (*School* May 782-5; June 874-7). J. H. Heinzelmann, Goethe still lives (*CT* March 5-8). C. R. Hopper, From conversation to speech (*MAR* spring 15-18). R. Kennedy, Defence of poesy (*CPM* April 10-12). H. G. Kettle, articles on art (*SN*). R. S. Knox, Shakespeare: Diversity of doctrine (*UTQ* Jan. 249-61). T. Larsen, Classical element in Scott's poetry (*RSC* XXXII, 107-20). Stephen Leacock, Emigration in English literature (*Quarterly R* April 204-20). G. McInnes, Visual arts: Freedom or regimentation (*UTQ* July 488-99), World of art (regularly in *SN*). Jean McNab, Note on letters of Dorothy Osborne (*QQ* winter 512-17). Sir A. Macphail, Robert Edward Lee [review of book by D. S. Freeman] (*QQ* spring 1-10). A. O. Macrae, Barrie—A reminiscence (*DR* Jan. 437-8). D. Munroe, Sir Walter Scott and development of historical study (*QQ* summer 216-27). E. Owen, Critics of The bride of Lammermoor (*DR* Oct. 365-71). M. Popplewton, Children's books of yesterday (*C Welfare Summary* May). J. C. Robertson, Poetry of Homer and Virgil (*School* Feb. 505-9). J. A. Roy, Literature in Scotland (*CB* Oct.-Nov. 23-8). H. F. Scott-Thomas, Ethics of The Ancient Mariner (*DR* Oct. 348-54). Jane Smart, Listening to music (*CF* June 83). N. G. Smith, Literary taste of John Wesley (*QQ* autumn 353-8), Mr. Pepys goes to church (*UTQ* July 547-51). A. Stringer, Difficulty of dressing heroines (*CB* Oct.-Nov. 9-14). W. J. Sykes, Woodforde's diary (*DR* Jan. 461-76). B. C. Taylor, Humour in Homer (*School* March 605-7). Jane M. Turnbull, Adventure in literature: La Rochefoucauld (*CT* May-June 22-4), Dante speaks to moderns (*QQ* autumn 377-83), French-Canadian women writers (*CT* Oct. 9-12). H. Valdin, How not to learn French or music (*SN* Dec. 17). W. E. Walsh, Macpherson's Ossian (*QQ* autumn 366-76). C. J. Webster, Chorus: T. S. Eliot (*McQ* Nov. 40-9). A. L. Wheeler, Poetry and propaganda (*MAR* spring 4-9). V. C. Wynne-Edwards, Hand me the dictionary (*MN* summer 28-9, 44).

See also II C; II D.

See also following periodicals with writers and features noted: *CB* (signed reviews); *CF* (signed reviews); *CHR* (signed reviews and review articles); *CJEPS* (signed reviews and review articles); *CT; DR* (signed reviews); *J of Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* (H. Carver); *QQ* (signed reviews); *SN* (signed reviews in regular issues, and in literary suppls., ed. H. F. Sutton); *Toronto Globe and Mail* (W. A. Deacon); *UTQ* (signed review articles: S. N. F. Chant, R. K. Gordon, C. W. Hendel, H. Steinhauer, F. H. Underhill); *WFP* (C. Clay).

D. Writings on Religion

Brown (Marguerite W.), Towards a friendly world. Toronto, Woman's Missionary Society, United Church of Canada, 61pp., 45c. paper, 85c. cloth. **Burgess (Nellie V.)** and **Griffiths (Isabel),** Good neighbours. Toronto, Woman's Missionary Society, United Church of Canada, 80pp., 75c. **Cameron (W. A.),** Rainbows through the rain: Yorkminster sermons. Toronto, McClelland, x, 239pp., $2.00. Revd. *SN* Jan. 21, 1939. **Campbell (H.),** Christ's coming day: A rhapsody on the apocalypse. N.Y., "Our Hope Publications," 456 Fourth Ave. [Montreal, Beauchemin], xiv, 68pp. Christianizing the social order: A statement prepared by a commission appointed by the Board of Evangelism and Social Service. Toronto, United Church of Canada, 15pp., 5c. **Churchill United Church, Esquesing,** 1838-1938 [originally Congregational] . . . Acton, Free Press, 22pp. **[Church of England],** The book of common praise, Being the hymn book of the Church of England in Canada, comp. by a committee of the General Synod (Oxford, iv, 776pp.); Year Book (Toronto, 604 Jarvis St., 222pp., 75c.) **Cowan (Hugh),** The great drama of human life: An historical survey of the progress of the world Christward during the last half-century. Vol. I. Toronto, Religious Progress Assoc., 89 Kendal Ave., 1937, 128pp. **Eustace (Cecil John),** Catholicism, communism and dictatorship: A short study of the problems confronting Catholics under totalitarian forms of government. N.Y., Benziger [Toronto, Macmillan], 149pp., $1.50. **Falconer** (Sir **Robert A.**), Religion on my life's road: The first series of Rockwell lectures on religious subjects. (Rice Institute

pamphlet, April.) 43-113pp. **Forster (Harvey G.)**, Calling all Canada. Toronto, Committee on Missionary Education, United Church of Canada, vi, 81pp., 60c. **Gardner (Elizabeth Cringan)**, The nursery child in home and church. Toronto, Ryerson, 136pp., $1.25. **Grenfell (Wilfred)** comp., A Labrador logbook. Boston, Little, Brown [Toronto, McClelland], viii, 372pp., $1.75. **Griffiths (I.)**. *See* BURGESS (N. V.) and. History of St. Joseph's Parish, Kingsbridge, Ontario. [Kingsbridge, St. Joseph's Church], 40pp. **[Jamieson** (Mrs. **R. E.**) and **Smith (W. H.)]**, The first ten years: A brief history of Shaughnessy Heights United Church up to November 30, 1937. Vancouver, Shaughnessy Heights United Church, 15pp. **Kennedy (V. L.)**, The saints of the canon of the mass. (Studi di antichità cristiana; Pubblicati per cura del Pontificio Istituto di Archeologia Cristiana, XIV.) Roma, Città del Vaticano, viii, 218pp. **McGrath (William C.)**, The dragon at close range. 4th impr. Scarboro Bluffs, Ont., St. Francis Xavier Seminary, 213pp., $2.45. **MacKay (J. I.)**, The world in Canada. Toronto, Committee on Missionary Education, United Church of Canada, xviii, 215pp., 75c. **Panin (Ivan)**, Religious pamphlets. Aldershot, Ont., Miss J. S. Baker, Box 101. **Parker (N. H.)**, The ten tribes and all that. Toronto, Ryerson, x, 94pp., 75c. Revd. *CF* Nov. **Parker (Stuart Crawford)**, The guest chamber. Toronto, Thorn Press, 125pp., $1.00. **Presbyterian Church in Canada,** The acts and proceedings of the sixty-fourth General Assembly, Toronto, Ontario, June 1-9, 1938. Toronto, Murray Printing Co., 334, viiipp. **Roberts (Richard)**, The contemporary Christ. Introd. by RUFUS M. JONES. N.Y., Toronto, Macmillan, x, 148pp., $2.25. Revd. *CF* March 1939. **Seton (Ernest Thompson)**, The natural history of the ten commandments. Sante Fe, N.M., Seton Village Press, 78pp., $1.00. **Shatford (Canon Allan P.)**, He . . . yet speaketh: Glimpses of the life work of. Introd. by Arthur H. Moore, Toronto, Musson, xvi, 250 pp. $1.75. **Silcox (Claris Edwin)**, Protestant-Catholic relations in Canada. Address at the Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics, Lake Couchiching, Ont., Aug. 11, 1938. Toronto, United Church Pub. House, 32pp., 25c. **Smith (W. H.)**. *See* JAMIESON (Mrs. R. E.) and. **Thomson (Andrew)**, The wars: What can the churches do? Toronto, United Church Pub. House, 47pp., 25c. **Turnbull (Elizabeth M.)**, More true stories for little folks. Toronto, Woman's Missionary Society, United Church of Canada, 31pp., 25c. **Wallace (Archer)**, Stars in the sky. Toronto, Ryerson, xii, 147pp., $1.50.

See also II B (WM. PERKINS BULL); VI A (H.-P. BERGERON, J. DOULL, C. W. GORDON, E. LÉTOURNEAU, C. MACKINNON, C. C. MCLAURIN.

W. BOVEY, Unjust God?: Job's problem and ours (*Hibbert J* April 353-64). *Clericus*, "Frustration:" A study and a story (*DR* Oct. 371-83). C. C. COCHRANE, Church and secular education (*PS* March 26-30). W. B. CREIGHTON, Church in Canada (*SN* June 25). R. DAVIDSON, Prayers of the Bible (*Bull. of C Soc. of Biblical Studies* Oct. 3-10). P. A. DUNN, Social responsibility of church (*PS* Nov. 13-17). Sir R. A. FALCONER, Avenues of approach to English Bible (*UTQ* Oct. 56-68). A. R. FERGUSON, Have we Presbyterianism? (*PS* March 14-20). P. W. GRAHAM, Prologue to study of worship (*PS* March 21-6). W. C. GRAHAM, Higher criticism survives archeology (*American Scholar* autumn 409-27). H. HANS, Catholic tradition in Canada (*Year Book of Education*, 1938, ed. *H. V. Usill, London, Evans Bros., 763-8). S. M. KATZ, Harbour of silence [community at Oka] (*Mac.* Feb. 1). W. B. KERR, Christianity and fighting services (*C Defence Q* Oct. 59-67). G. B. KING, Paul's use of figure of Abraham (*Crozer Q* Oct. 283-5). N. F. LANGFORD, Church and the ministry (*PS* Dec. 26-32), Doctrine in Church of England (*PS* April 21-4). J. LOWE, New light on parables? (*Bull of C Soc. of Biblical Studies* Oct. 17-21). C. J. MACKAY, Church in north [Canada] (*PS* March 1-4). W. G. MACLEAN, Conference on faith and order (*PS* Feb. 8-12, 26). J. H. MICHAEL, Why don't we preach the Apocalypse? (*Expository Times*, Edinburgh, July 438-41). H. O. MILLER, Metallic communion tokens of Telfer Presbyterian Church in London Township (*C Science Digest* Jan. 83-6). J. D. SMART, Is Karl Barth's theology extremist? (*PS* March 8-14). N. G. SMITH, John Locke on religious education (*PS* Feb. 3-4, 31-2). J. J. TALMAN,

Some notes on clergy of Church of England in Upper Canada prior to 1840 (*RSC* XXXII, 57-66). A. Taylor, Should church interfere in business and politics? (*QQ* summer 171-9).

See also *Monatsblaetter der Oblaten der Unbefleckten Jungfrau Maria* (*Zeitschrift des Marianischen Missionsvereins*). Huenfeld, Hessen-Nassau. Nos. 1 and 2. Jan., Feb., 1938. Reports dealing with work of Oblate missionaries in northern Canada.

See also VI A (H. Evans).

See also following periodicals with writers noted: *C Baptist; C Churchman* (C. E. Silcox); *C Jewish R; CM* (G. E. Valentine); *C Messenger of the Sacred Heart; C Student; CT* (A. B. Baird); *Catholic Register; Christian Advance; Maritime Baptist; Montreal Churchman; New Outlook* (M. Brady-North [Evans]); *Northern Messenger; PS* (A. T. Barr, W. G. Brown, A. C. Cochrane, J. S. Glen, C. M. Jamieson, F. S. Morley, G. A. Peddie, C. E. Silcox, J. B. Skene, J. D. Smart); *Western Baptist; Western Recorder.*

E. Writings on Education

Alberta, Dept. of Education, School divisions in Alberta: One year's experience. Edmonton, KP, 8pp. **Alberta Teachers' Association,** Choosing your life work: A survey. Edmonton, The Assoc., xii, 444pp., $1.00. **Allen (Howard C.),** Organization and administration of the public school systems of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Syracuse, N.Y., Author, 725 Euclid Ave., 1937, vii, 117pp. (mimeo.), $1.00. **Blatz (William E.),** The five sisters: A study of child psychology. Toronto, McClelland, xii, 209pp., $2.50. Revd. *CB* Dec.-Jan.; *NYT* Nov. 27. **B.C., Dept. of Education,** Survey of the schools of the Greater Victoria area, 84pp., 85c. **Buchan (John)** (Lord Tweedsmuir), The interpreter's house: The chancellor's installation address delivered before the University of Edinburgh, July 20th, 1938. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 37pp., 60c. **Canada, Dept. of Labour,** Training Canada's young unemployed: Facts, figures and objectives of the Dominion-provincial youth training programme. Ottawa, The Dept., 25pp. **Canada, DBS,** Annual survey of education in Canada, 1936 (with directory and bibliography for 1937) (Ottawa, KP, xl, 222pp., 50c.); Education bulletins [No. 1. Assistance to schools from museums and art galleries (20pp., plano., 15c.); No. 2. Teachers' salaries in six provinces, 1937 (20pp., mimeo., 15c.); No. 3. The size factor in one-room schools (24pp., 15c.); No. 4. Museums in Canada (30pp., plano., 25c.)]. **Canadian Welfare Council,** Recreation and leisure time services in Canada: A preliminary review completed in 1936. (C.W.C. pubn. no. 87.) Ottawa, The Council, [iv], 72pp. **Fletcher (B. A.),** Child psychology for parents. (New Dominion books, no. 3.) Toronto, Ryerson, [iv], 61pp., 40c. Revd. *QQ* autumn. **Harvey (D. C.),** An introduction to the history of Dalhousie University. Halifax, McCurdy Pr. Co., 110pp. Revd. *CHR* Dec. **Kirkconnell (Watson),** The golden jubilee of Wesley College, Winnipeg, 1888-1938 . . . Winnipeg, Columbia Press, 60pp. **Kirkwood (M. M.),** For college women—and men. Toronto, Oxford, xii, 81pp., $1.00. **Klinck (George),** The development and progress of education in Elmira and vicinity. Elmira, Ont., Author, [xiv], 63pp., 25c. **Loudon (W. J.),** Studies of student life, vol. VII. Toronto, U. of T. Press, 1937, 190pp., $2.00. **McCulley (Joseph),** Reflections of a headmaster. Newmarket, Ont., Pickering College, 20pp. **Plenderleith (Wm. A.)** *et al.* The Plenderleith report on Kings County educational survey: An abstract of a preliminary survey of education in New Brunswick . . . Fredericton, N.B., Dept. of Education, x, 68pp. Digested in *Bull. of N.B. Vocational Institute* and in *JENS* March. **Putman (J. H.),** Fifty years at school: An educationist looks at life. Toronto, Clarke, Irwin, xvi, 253pp., $1.50. **Quebec Protestant Education Survey,** Report. Quebec, Protestant Committee, Council of Education, 368pp. Summary in *School* Feb. 1939. **Smith (Albert H.)** and others, comps., Bibliography of Canadian education. *See* IIA. **Stephen (A. G. A.)** ed., Private schools in Canada: A handbook of boys' schools. Toronto, Clarke, Irwin for Canadian Headmasters' Assoc., viii, 133pp. **Tamblyn (William Ferguson),** These sixty years. London, Ont., Univ. of Western Ontario, iv, 135pp. History of Univ. of Western Ontario. **Univ. of Western Ontario,** Proceedings of the diamond jubilee ceremonies, including the jubilee convo-

cation address of His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, Lord TWEEDSMUIR, Oct. 14 and 15, 16pp. **Woods (D. S.)**, Education in Manitoba. Preliminary report. Parts I and II. Winnipeg, Manitoba Economic Survey Board, [xiv], 115pp. + appendices; [xii], 145pp. + appendices. The years in review: 1842-1917; 1927-1937. Newmarket, Ont., Pickering College, 1937, 40pp.

See also II B (Canada, DBS—J. E. ROBBINS); VI A (J. M. GRAY); VI B (BECKLES WILLSON).

Reports: [Cody, Hon. and Rev. H. J.] U. of T., President's report for year ending 30th June. [Toronto, U. of T. Press], 162pp. Toronto, Univ. of, Report of Board of Governors for year ended 30th June, 1937. Toronto, KP, 311pp. See also reports from Universities of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Western Ontario, and from Dalhousie, McGill, McMaster, and Queen's Universities; University College bulletin and Victoria College bulletin, Toronto; Report on work in public administration, Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie Univ.; annual reports of Dominion and provincial Depts. of Education.

A. E. AULT, Examinations in Canada (*Year Book of Education*, 1938, ed. by *H. V. Usill, London, Evans Bros., 154-71). L. J. BURPEE, Canada's debt to Carnegie corporation (*QQ* summer 232-8). J. CHERNICK, National scholarships (*MAR* fall 29-32). A. G. B. CLAXTON, Memories of old McGill (*MN* autumn 28, 47). E. A. CORBETT, Library and adult education (*OLR* Feb. 5-8). N. W. DEWITT, Classics in Canada (*Classical Weekly* Dec. 19, 100-3), Is Virgil too difficult? (*Classical Bull.* March 43). J. E. DURRANT, Social significance of mathematics (*School* June 877-81). A. EDEL, Conflicting aims within Canadian university (*UTQ* July 532-46). Sir R. A. FALCONER, Academic Canada comes of age (*SN* Jan. 1), Canadian universities (*CGJ* Dec. 295-311). B. A. FLETCHER, Century of educational organization, 1838-1938 (*PA* Aug. 18-22). W. G. FOSTER, False gods (*DR* Oct. 337-42). P. J. GELINAS, Constant values in education (*DR* April 39-44). D. C. HARVEY, Dalhousie University established (*DR* April 50-66), From college to university (*DR* Jan. 411-31). C. W. HENDEL, Scholarships and student aid at McGill (*MN* spring 15-22). E. F. HUTCHINGS, "Arts" and the man (*MAR* spring 37-9). C. W. JEFFERYS, Visual aids in teaching of history (*School* June 855-64). E. F. KINGSTON, Material in Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology for teaching of Egyptian history (*School* Sept. 26-31). F. LANDON, University of Western Ontario, 1878-1938 (*C Science Digest* Nov. 248-51). H. LASSERRE, Le Cotswold Bruderhoff (*L'Essor* Dec. 23), Social studies in public schools (*Christian Advance*, 1937, no. 12; 1938, no. 1). R. B. LIDDY, Need for a national bureau of educational research (*QQ* autumn 309-18). J. W. LOGAN, Halifax Academy (*JENS* April 440-51). H. R. LOW, Psychology of school subjects (*Modern Instructor*, series of 10 articles, Sept. 1937-June 1938). J. MACDONALD, Some suggestions towards a revised philosophy of education (*JENS* Sept. 598-613). W. A. MACKINTOSH, Industrial relations and university (*Industrial relations*, Queen's Univ., 1-5). D. L. MACLAURIN, Education before gold rush (*BCHQ* Oct. 247-63). Sir ANDREW MACPHAIL, Old college (*SN* May 14), Old school (*SN* Jan. 1), Old university (*MN* spring 27-9, 67). H. MARTYN, After Oxford (*DR* Oct. 355-64). S. SMITH, Is arts course hurdle or opportunity? (*MAR* fall 4-7). G. W. SPRAGGE, Upper Canada Central School (*OHS* 171-91). C. STANLEY, Dalhousie to-day (*DR* July 216-28), Thinking past the profession (*C Medical Assoc. J* Oct. 394-5). *A. P. USHER, William James Ashley: Pioneer in higher education (*CJEPS* May 151-63). R. C. WALLACE, Universities and adult education (*AL* Oct.-Nov. 4-7). D. S. WOODS, Readjustments in education to care for needs of the individual (*Research Bull.*, Faculty of Education, and Alumni Assoc., Univ. of Manitoba, April 1-5).

See also VI A (C. A. ASHLEY, D. M. BAKER, H. J. CODY, W. A. MACKINTOSH).

See also the following periodicals with writers noted: *AL* (M. DOMNITZ, Sir E. MACMILLAN, H. F. MUNRO, J. G. RAYNER, W. THOMSON); *B.C. Teacher*; *CM* (J. M. ELSON); *C School J* (L. W. SHAW); *CT* (H. J. RUSSELL, H. L STEWART, D. S. WOODS); *Echoes* (ROSETTA JOSEPH); *Educational R*; *JENS* (M. M. COADY, B. A. FLETCHER, M. MACLELLAN, H. F. MUNRO); *Mac.* (J. W.

ESTEY, W. S. FOX, HELEN MARSH); *MAR* (J. M. COYNE, J. M. MCDONALD); *PA* (C. H. SUTHERLAND); *SN* (D. D. CALVIN, W. S. FOX, J. MCCULLEY, A. MACKAY, L. STEVENSON); *School* (E. A. CORBETT, W. LINE); *Understanding the Child* (W. LINE); *Western School J.*

Selected List of Text-books, etc.

Atto (C. H.), *See* NOAD (A. S.) and. **Bartlett (Fred H.),** Junior athletics. Toronto, Clarke, Irwin, xiii, 168pp., $1.00. **Border (M. Cathcart),** Traders and trappers. Toronto, Pitman, 114pp., 60c. **Breslove (David)** and **Dale (E. A.)** eds., First Latin lessons. Rev. and enlarged. Toronto, Copp Clark, xviii, 632pp. **Cano (Juan)** and **Sáenz (Hilario)** eds., Easy Spanish plays. Boston, Heath, x, 226pp. **Cochrane (J. A.),** The story of Newfoundland. Boston, Ginn, vi, 257pp., $1.00. Revd. *CHR* March 1939. **Cornish (George A.)** and **Dewdney (Selwyn H.),** Social studies for Canadians. Vol. I. Toronto, Copp Clark, viii, 504pp. **Crowley (Cornelius P. J.)** and **Veil (Neal M.)** eds., Modern Catholic poetry for boys and girls, An anthology. Toronto, Vancouver, Dent, xvi, 183pp., 65c. **Dale (E. A.).** *See* BRESLOVE (D.) and. **Daniher (E. L.),** England in Europe (to 1603). Toronto, Copp Clark, viii, 280pp. **Dewdney (S. H.).** *See* CORNISH (G. A.) and. **Dunsmore (J. M.),** Songs of discovery and exploration. Toronto, Clarke, Irwin, 29pp., 25c. **Ford (H. E.)** and **Hicks (R. K.),** An alternative French reader. N.Y., Holt, 357pp., $1.28. **Foster (Annie H.)** and **Grierson (Anne).** High days and holidays in Canada: Holiday facts for Canadian schools. Toronto, Ryerson, 84pp., 50c. **Grierson (A.).** *See* FOSTER (A. H.) and. **Guillet (Edwin C.)** and **McEwen (Jessie E.),** Finding new homes in Canada. Toronto, Nelson, 248pp., 75c. **Harris (Frederick),** Merry songs and melodies for Canadian boys and girls. Composed by LEO SMITH. Ill. by OWEN STAPLES. Musical works by HEALEY WILLAN. Oakville, Ont., Frederick Harris Co., 31pp., 60c. **Hendry (Violet),** Masters of music: Stories of the world's greatest composers for boys and girls. Toronto, Ryerson, 1937, vi, 162pp., $1.00. **Henry (Lorne J.)** and **Paterson (Gilbert),** Pioneer days in Ontario. Ill. by C. W. JEFFERYS. Toronto, Ryerson, [iv], 234pp., 80c. **Hicks (R. K.).** *See* FORD (H. E.) and. **Jeanneret (F. C. A.)** ed., La grammaire: Comédie-vaudeville en un acte, by Labiche et Jolly. Toronto, Macmillan, [xii], 81pp. **Jenkins (H. P.),** Nova Scotia at work. Toronto, Halifax, Ryerson, viii, 231pp., $1.00. **Johnson (S.),** Bread, books and bricks: Project studies of everyday things. Exeter, Paternoster Press [Montreal, Renouf Pub. Co.], 63pp., 25c. **King (R. H.)** and **McKechnie (N. K.),** Classical mythology in song and story. Part I: The gods look down. Toronto, Copp Clark, 1937, vi, 202pp., 50c. **Lothian (John M.)** ed., Richard II. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 206pp., 50c. **Macdonald (Adrian)** ed., Shakespeare's Twelfth night. Toronto, Macmillan, 1937, xxix, 120pp., 25c. **Macdonald (John),** The community: First steps in sociology. Toronto, Vancouver, Dent, xii, 232pp., 80c. **Macdonald (W. L.)** ed., A book of modern prose (Toronto, Dent, xx, 364pp., 90c.); and WALKER (F. C.), Poems, chiefly narrative, 1938 ed. (Toronto, Dent, xx, 304pp., 50c.); A selection of English poetry, rev. ed. (Toronto, Dent, 441pp., 95c.). **McEwen (Jessie E.).** *See* GUILLET (EDWIN C.) and. **McKechnie (N. K.).** *See* KING (R. H.) and. **MacMillan** (Sir **Ernest**), On the preparation of ear tests. Oakville, Ont., Frederick Harris Co., iv, 58pp., 80c. and $1.25. **Marshall (P. George)** *et al.* The silver book of songs: Song material for all grades. Toronto, Gordon V. Thompson, 132pp., 35c. **Ness (Margaret E.),** Practical play production for Canadian schools and communities. Toronto, Cur. Call Pub. Co., 99pp., $1.00. **Noad (Algy Smillie)** and **Atto (Clayton Howard)** eds., Expression through prose. Toronto, Pitman, 299pp., $2.75. **Paterson (G.).** *See* HENRY (L. J.) and. **Phillips (Charles Edward),** The Orient and Greece; Rome and the middle ages. Toronto, Dent, xvi, 198pp.; xvi, 233pp., $1.00 each. **Pratt (E. J.)** ed., Under the greenwood tree by Thomas Hardy. Toronto, Macmillan, 1937, 279pp., 60c. **Reid (Emmett C.),** A high school English grammar. Toronto, Ryerson, [vi], 229pp., $1.00. **Sealey (Ethel M.)** ed., Disraeli: A play in four acts by Louis N. Parker. Toronto, Copp Clark, viii, 149pp. **Smith (A. H.)** and **Jeanneret (F. C. A.),** Le capitaine Pamphile by Alexander Dumas. Toronto, Clarke, Irwin, viii, 182pp., 40c. **Taylor (Griffith),** The

geographical laboratory: A practical handbook for a three years' course in North American universities. Toronto, U. of T. Press, 107pp., $1.25. **Veil (N. M.).** *See* CROWLEY (C. P. J.) and. **Walker (F. C.).** *See* MACDONALD (W. L.) and. Webster's collegiate dictionary. Canadian ed. Toronto, Allen, 1300pp., $3.50. ***Williams (E. Wynn),** Britain's story. Rev. and adapted for Canadian schools by J. L. GILL and R. F. S. BAIRD. Toronto, Dent, 322pp., 70c. **Yokum (John H.),** An introduction to music enjoyment and appreciation. 2 vols. Toronto, Ryerson, 1937, ix, 83; ix, 102pp., 40c. each.

See also: LORNE PIERCE, C. L. BENNET, and DORA WHITEFIELD eds., Canada books of prose and verse (Macmillan and Ryerson); F. S. RIVERS ed., Social studies guide books (Toronto, Ryerson; including books by: C. A. BROWN, W. D. MCDOUGALL, G. PATERSON, C. E. STOTHERS, J. C. STOTHERS, J. C. WALSH); FRANCES S. WEES, Pathways to reading (4 vols., Toronto, Nelson). Also a number of readers and other text-books for use in public schools, including books by: JOYCE BOYLE, C. A. BROWN and MAUD E. BLANCHARD, V. L. DENTON and A. R. LORD, B. C. DILTZ and H. E. CAVELL, W. S. HERRINGTON, A. M. MCINTYRE and C. E. HURST, GRACE MALKIN, T. H. W. MARTIN, W. S. MILNE, H. G. MINGAY, W. P. WESTON.

F. Comment on Current Affairs

After Munich: Where do we go from here? Winnipeg, Winnipeg Tribune, 24pp. Contributors: E. ANDERSON, N. BERNIER, J. BIRD, H. N. FIELDHOUSE, R. O. MACFARLANE, A. MACPHERSON, F. R. SCOTT, E. J. TARR, J. T. THORSON, F. H. UNDERHILL, W. A. WHITE. **Anderson (Violet)** ed., Problems in Canadian unity: Lectures given at the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics, August 6 to 19, 1938. Toronto, Nelson, x, 153pp., $1.50. Contains addresses by: J. H. AITCHISON, G. F. CURTIS, J. FINKELMAN, H. H. HANNAM, J. T. HULL, B. LASKIN, A. R. M. LOWER, J. B. MCGEACHY, W. A. MCKAGUE, R. OUIMET, J. G. TAGGART, F. H. UNDERHILL. Revd. *CF* Jan. 1939; *SN* Feb. 4, 1939. **Baxter (Beverley),** Westminster watchtower. Toronto, Collins, 319pp., $3.00. Revd. *ACB* Xmas; *CF* Dec. **Beatty (Sir Edward),** series of separately printed addresses on railway and other Canadian problems. **Boyd (Hugh),** New breaking: An outline of co-operation among the western farmers of Canada. Toronto, Vancouver, Dent, 215pp., $2.00. Revd. *CF* Jan. 1939; *CHR* Dec. **Canada, Dept. of External Affairs,** Documents relating to the German-Czechoslovak crisis, September, 1938. Ottawa, KP, 24pp., 10c. **Canada, Dept. of Labour,** Twelfth report on organization in industry, commerce and the professions in Canada, 1937. Ottawa, KP, 1938. 143pp., 25c. **Canada, House of Commons,** Debates, 2 Geo. VI, 1938. In 4 vols. and index. Ottawa, KP. **Canada, Senate,** Journals, Debates, and Minutes of Proceedings. Canada to-day. Montreal, Bank of Montreal, Box 6002, 63pp. **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,** The Canadian constitution, A series of broadcast discussions, with an appendix by A. G. BAILEY (Toronto, Nelson, x, 179pp., 75c.; revd. *CF* July, *QQ* autumn); Low cost housing: A series of six half-hour broadcasts (11, 11, 10, 9, 8, 8pp., mimeo.); D'ARCY MARSH, Democracy at work, The machinery of Parliament Hill and the civil service (Toronto, Macmillan, [vi], 100pp., 75c.; revd. *CB* April-May; *CF* June); Whither democracy, A series of forum broadcasts on economic and political problems (iv, 100pp., 35c.). **Canadian Club of Toronto,** Addresses, vol. XXXV, season of 1937-38. Toronto, Warwick Bros. and Rutter, xiv, 352pp. **Canadian Institute of International Affairs,** Canadian papers 1938, prepared for the British Commonwealth Relations Conference (*Series A*, nos. 1 to 7, [iii], 103pp. mimeo., $1.00; contains: D. A. MACGIBBON, Population policies; J. BRUCHÉSI, A French-Canadian view of Canada's foreign policy; F. H. SOWARD, Canada and the Americas; R. G. TROTTER, Which way Canada?; C. P. STACEY, New trends in Canadian defence policy; J. F. PARKINSON, Economic and financial conditions in Canada; W. A. MACKINTOSH and K. W. TAYLOR, Canadian tariff policy. *Series B*, nos. 1 to 2, [ii], 19pp., 25c.; contains: J. B. MCGEACHY, Provinces and Dominion; Relations between English and French Canadians by a representative French-Canadian business man. *Series C*, nos. 1 to 3, [iv], 50pp., 50c.; contains: K. W. TAYLOR, Statistics of Canadian trade; Debate in House of Commons on Canadian external policy; Memoranda on Canadian

defence. *Series E*, nos. 1 to 3, [iv], [41]pp., 35c.; contains: Political parties in Canada and external affairs; G. V. FERGUSON, The propaganda media in Canada; G. LUXTON, The United States and the commonwealth); J. B. COYNE, Canadian neutrality—the constitutional power, prepared in view of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference (iv, 101pp. mimeo.); Report, 1937-1938 (U. of T. Press, 52pp.); Report of the proceedings of the fifth annual conference of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Ottawa, May 21st-22nd. (66pp., 50c.; contains: G. LUXTON, The United States and the commonwealth; R. G. RIDDELL, Canada, the far east, and Europe; C. L. M. DOUGLAS, Problems of Canadian unity). **Canadian Welfare Council,** An adventure in partnership, Proceedings and reports, eighteenth annual meeting (52pp.); The relief outlook in Canada, winter 1937-1938 (15pp.). **Chalmers (Floyd S.),** Britain's bid for peace: An address to the Canadian Club of Toronto and the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto, Oct. 24, 1938. Toronto, Financial Post, 15pp. **Cory (A. B.).** *See* TROTTER (R. G.) and. **Cournos (John)** and **Silcox (Claris Edwin),** An epistle to the Hebrews. (New Dominion books, no. 1.) Toronto, Ryerson, 32pp., 20c. Revd. *CF* May; *QQ* summer. **Dalhousie University Bulletins on Public Affairs:** V. Sir E. W. BEATTY, The Canadian railway problem (1937, 23pp.); VI. W. C. CLARK, Housing (28pp., 25c.); VII. H. E. MANNING, Local taxation and municipal finance (16pp., 25c.). Halifax, Imperial Pub. Co. **Davis (Edward),** Big industry in Canada: A Marxian survey. Toronto, League for a Revolutionary Workers' Party (Canadian section), 4 Alexander St., 1937, 62pp. **Diogenes, B. A.,** Which way Canada? Montreal, Burton's Ltd., 1004 St. Catherine St. W., 15pp., 25c. **Empire Club of Canada,** Addresses delivered to the members during the year 1937-38. Toronto, Printers Guild, x, 415pp. Five political creeds: A symposium. By L. E. LAW, J. A. CORRY, F. A. KNOX, A. E. PRINCE, C. A. CURTIS. (New Dominion books, no. 4.) Toronto, Ryerson, 97pp., 75c. Revd. *CB* Oct.-Nov.; *CF* Oct.; *QQ* autumn. **Fowler (Bertram B.),** The lord helps those . . . How the people of Nova Scotia are solving their problems through co-operation. N.Y., Vanguard Press, x, 180pp. Author now living in U.S. **Glendinning (Harry)** Canadian viewpoint by a Canadian. Toronto, Author, 387 Bloor St. E., 16pp. **Grossman (Vladimir),** The soil's calling. Foreword by LOUIS FITCH. Montreal, Year-Book Pubn., 159 Craig St. W., 128pp. **Imrie (John M.),** Is Canadian unity possible? Address to the Canadian Clubs of Toronto and Hamilton, October, 1938. Author, Edmonton Journal, 12pp. **Ker (Frederick I.),** Canada and intra-Empire co-operation. Hamilton, The Spectator, [vi], 26pp. **King (W. L. Mackenzie),** The bridge-builders, Address at the dedication of the Thousand Islands International Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario, and Collin's Landing, New York, August 18th, 1938 (9pp.); The struggle for enduring peace, Address at the Canadian Corps Reunion, Toronto, July 30th. 1938 (5pp.). Ottawa, KP. **Laskin (Borah),** Trade unionism in Canada. Toronto, Workers' Educational Assoc., 1937, 25c. **Lasserre (Henri),** The conscience of the rich confronted by the world crisis. Montreal, Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, 772 Sherbrooke St. W., 1937, 30pp., 15c. **League for Social Reconstruction,** Democracy needs socialism, by the authors of Social planning for Canada (Toronto, Nelson, x, 154pp., $1.25; revd. *QQ* summer); Pioneers in poverty, Some facts for western Canadians today, by the Winnipeg Branch (Winnipeg, Garry Press, 72pp., 30c.). **McGoey (Francis J.),** Back to the land. King City, Ont., Author, R.R. 1, 1937, 16pp. **Mackintosh (Margaret),** An outline of trade union history in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. (Canada, Dept. of Labour.) 30pp. (mimeo.). **McLaren (W. W.).** *See* TROTTER (R. G.) and. **Martin (James),** War and how to fight it. Toronto, Progress Publishers, 4 Alexander St., 10pp., 5c. **Meighen (Arthur),** The defence of Canada. [Author, The Senate, Ottawa.] 7pp. **Montreal Junior Board of Trade,** The civil service in Canada. Montreal, Junior Board of Trade, 1937, 54pp. mimeo. Out of print. **Mooney (Geo. S.),** Co-operatives today and tomorrow: A Canadian survey. Montreal, Survey Committee, 189pp., 35c. Revd. *CF* Dec. **National Employment Commission,** Final report, 26th January, 1938. Ottawa, KP, 110pp., 25c. Revd. *CJEPS* Feb. 1939. **New Era Publishers, Toronto:** TIM BUCK, The road ahead (1937), War in Europe (30pp.); Communist party of Canada, We propose (1937, 76pp.); Communist

party of Canada, Dominion Executive Committee, Democratic front for Canada, Reports, speeches, resolutions of the committee held on June 3rd-6th, 1938, at Toronto (138pp.); EVARISTE DUBÉ, What's behind the padlock law? (20pp.); FRED ROSE, Fascism over Canada (47pp.). **L'Oeuvre des tracts,** no. 234: H. F. QUINN, The bogey of fascism in Quebec; G. A. COUGHLIN, The Quebec "Padlock law." Montreal, L'Action paroissiale, 16pp., 10c. **Pine (John Marshall),** A missing link. London, Stockwell, 62pp. **Queen's University, Kingston, School of Commerce and Administration,** Bulletin 1 (Industrial retirement plans in Canada, viii, 115pp., $1.00); Bulletin 2 (The right to organize, Recent Canadian legislation; vi, 20pp., 35c.); Industrial relations (papers at conference, Sept. 14-17; viii, 119pp.). Report of the Canadian delegates to the eighteenth assembly of the League of Nations. Geneva, 13th Sept.-6th Oct., 1937, Ottawa, KP, 26pp. **Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations,** The case for Alberta, Part I—Alberta's problems and dominion-provincial relations, Part II—The urgent need for social and economic reform (Edmonton, KP, 378, xiv; 68, ivpp.); British Columbia in the Canadian Confederation, A submission presented by the government of the Province of British Columbia (Victoria, KP, xiv, 366pp.; also Brief of argument, 37pp.); Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Submissions (sections I-V, Ottawa, Jan. 17 and 18, 1938, 49-95 [reprinted from *Industrial Canada*, Feb.]; sections VI-VIII, Toronto, 2, 12, 7pp.); A submission by the Canadian Medical Association (*C Medical Assoc. J* March 286-92); Canadian Student Assembly, State scholarships for Canada (Toronto, Student's Administrative Council, U. of T., 12pp.); Canadian Teachers' Federation, Briefs (Toronto, 20pp.; 5pp. mimeo.); Canadian Welfare Council, Welfare services for the Canadian people, Submission ([vi], 58pp.); Communist party, Submission of the Central Committee (124pp.); Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, Submission (64pp.); League for Social Reconstruction, Brief (Montreal, 34pp. mimeo., 10c.); Province of New Brunswick, Submission by the government (Fredericton, KP, [ii], 121pp.); Province of Nova Scotia, Submission by the government (Halifax, 1938, 141pp.; also appendices, 22pp.); Statement by the government of Ontario, Books I, II, and III, appendix and tables (Toronto, KP, 30; [ii], 86; [iii], 22pp., 34 tables); Ontario Teachers' Council, Brief (19pp.); The case of Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown, Irwin Pr. Co., [iv], 66pp.); A submission by the government of Saskatchewan (Regina, KP, iv, 434pp.); United Church of Canada, Board of Evangelism and Social Service, A brief on social security by the Commission on Economic and Social Research (Toronto, [iii], 12pp. mimeo.), Economic and social research (19pp., 5c.). **Royal Commission on the Textile Industry,** Report. Ottawa, KP, 308pp., 75c. Revd. *CJEPS* Feb. 1939. **Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada,** Report. Ottawa, KP, vi, 418pp., $1.00. Revd. *CJEPS* Nov. **Scott (F. R.),** Canada today: A study of her national interests and national policy. Foreword by E. J. TARR. Prepared for the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938. (Issued under auspices of C.I.I.A.) Toronto, Oxford, xii, 163pp., cloth $1.25; paper 75c. Revd. *CF* Sept.; *CHR* Dec.; *QQ* winter; *UTQ* Oct. Should Canada admit refugees? Ottawa, Canadian National Committee on Refugees, 12pp. **Silcox (Claris Edwin).** *See* COURNOS (JOHN) and. **Stephen (A. M.),** War in China: What it means to Canada. Vancouver, China Aid Council, 24pp. **Stuart (Duncan),** The Canadian desert: An attempt to stay the loss of the West (New Dominion books, no. 2.) Toronto, Ryerson, viii, 88pp., $1.00; paper 75c. Revd. *CF* May; *CHR* Dec.; *QQ* autumn. Three significant addresses at the banquet session of the twenty-first triennial international conference of the Transportation Department, Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada. Toronto, Royal York Hotel, 32pp. A tour of Nova Scotia cooperatives: Report of conference-tour under the auspices of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. and the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University. N.Y., Cooperative League of U.S.A., 167 West 12th St., 48pp., 20c. **Trotter (R. G.), Corey (A. B.),** and **McLaren (W. W.)** eds., Conference on Canadian-American affairs: Held at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, June 14-18, 1937; Under the joint auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Queen's University, the St. Lawrence University. Proceedings. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of economics

and history.) Boston, Ginn, 1937, xiv, 274pp. Contains addresses by: A. Biéler, R. H. Coats, J. W. Dafoe, E. Ingles, Tom Moore, W. H. Moore, B. K. Sandwell, Griffith Taylor, etc. **Woods** (Sir **James**), Insurance of employment. Toronto, 16pp.

See also VI D (C. J. Eustace); VII A.

Elizabeth H. Armstrong, French Canada as a nation (*Events* May 387-91). R. B. Bennett, How you may inspire Canadian unity (*Board of Trade J*, Toronto, May). I. M. Biss, Economic aspects of national unity (*Commerce J*, U. of T. Commerce Club, March 7-21). W. Bovey, French Canada and problem of Quebec (*Nineteenth Century* Jan. 21-35). J. B. Brebner, Background of government in Maritimes (*PA* Aug. 1-3), Canada and hemisphere policy (*Bull. of Story Behind the Headlines*, N.Y., Dec. 27, 16-22), Canada's C.C.F.: Socialist movement (*Independent J of Columbia Univ.* April 1). C. S. Burchill, "Disallowance" in Alberta (*DR* April 1-8). C. H. Cahan, Canadian and/or Commonwealth loyalty? (*United Empire* Jan. 25-9). "Canuck," Problems of Canadian defence (*C Defence Q* April 264-73). H. McD. Clokie, Secession and federalism (*MAR* 19-23). V. F. Coe, Dated stamp scrip in Alberta (*CJEPS* Feb. 60-91). P. E. Corbett, American foreign policy (*UTQ* Jan. 209-27), British North America Act and our crippled constitution (*C Banker* Jan. 155-64). J. A. Cormie, Forgotten Canadians [Indians] (*Social Welfare* Dec. 1937-March 1938, 74-6). J. A. Corry, Czech crisis (*QQ* winter 543-54). F. C. Cronkite, Canada and abdication (*CJEPS* May 177-91). A. H. Dorland, New Irish constitution and Mr. DeValera (*QR of Commerce* winter 5-13). Sir R. A. Falconer, How can we ensure peace? (*SN* Oct. 15). H. N. Fieldhouse, English discontents (*MAR* fall 8-15), Future of British foreign policy (*International Affairs* June 408-17). M. B. Gelber, Canada's foreign policy (*UTQ* Oct. 106-13). H. C. Goldenberg, Social legislation and Canadian constitution (*Canadian Welfare Summary* Nov. 1-6). G. S. Graham, Naval rivalry (*C Defence Q* Jan. 178-86). J. W. Grant, Conflicting interests in Far East (*DR* Oct. 315-27). M. K. Inman, Monetary behaviour in Canada—1926-36 (*QR of Commerce* spring 61-74). W. T. Jackman, Our Canadian railway problem (*Commerce J*, U. of T. Commerce Club, March 7-21). M. A. E. Kelly, Canada's Pacific defence program (*National R* July). W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's defence policy (*C Defence Q* Jan. 128-50), Canada's foreign policy (*C Defence Q* July 380-401). Watson Kirkconnell, Minorities in Europe (*CT* Nov. 16-21). L. E. Law, Meaning of fascism (*QQ* spring 43-55). E. Lisle, British Empire and world peace (*C Defence Q* Oct. 7-27). H. A. Logan, Labour organization: Critical review (*CJEPS* May 192-208). A. R. M. Lower, America and Pacific (*DR* April 45-9), Defence of west coast (*C Defence Q* Oct. 32-8), Motherlands (*DR* July 143-8). W. S. McCullough, Palestine: Arabs, Jews and Peel report (*UTQ* July 468-87). R. O. MacFarlane, Canada: One country or nine provinces? (*DR* April 9-16), Has Brazil gone fascist? (*QQ* autumn 326-35). G. McInnes, Is Canada a nation? (*QQ* autumn 342-52). E. McInnis, Purposes of our national defence (*DR* July 176-80). N. A. M. MacKenzie, A Canadian looks at Empire (*Political Q* Oct.-Dec. 552-64). W. A. Mackintosh, Central Europe and German appeasement (*QQ* autumn 401-12). R. McQueen, Educating our masters (*MAR* spring 33-7). J. G. Perold, Organized labor and cooperative movement (*Official, 1938, Labor Day Souvenir Programme*, Toronto District Labor Council, 41-9). R. I. C. Picard, Dominion-Provincial Royal Commission (*C Banker* July 418-29). A. E. Prince, Chamberlain policy and Canada (*QQ* summer 245-51). H. F. Quinn, Bogey of fascism in Quebec (*DR* Oct. 301-8). L. Roberts, Quebec as a neighbour (*CM* Aug. 12, 29-30). S, Embryo fascism in Quebec (*Foreign Affairs* April 454-66). F. R. Scott, Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations (*UTQ* Jan. 141-51). F. H. Sexton, Unemployed youth training in Nova Scotia (*PA* Dec. 69-74). H. Shane, Canadian disunion (*DR* July 157-64). B. P. Skey, Significance of Russian trials (*DR* April 17-35). F. H. Soward, Canada and foreign affairs [review article] (*CHR* June 173-90).

C. P. Stacey, Canadian defence policy (*CJEPS* Nov. 490-504). L. S. Stavrianos, Changing Greece (*QQ* spring 78-85), Training and selection of leaders in Fascist Italy (*World Affairs Interpreter* spring 74-7). J. A. Stevenson, Political horizon in Canada (*Nineteenth Century* May 562-72), Sectional factors in Canadian foreign policy (*Foreign Affairs* July 667-78). D. H. Stewart, Has another world war become impossible? (*QQ* winter 529-41). H. L. Stewart, Imperialist faith as seen in Canada (*National R* April 497-504). R. B. Stewart, Treaty-making procedure in British Dominions (*American J of International Law* July 467-87). C. W. Topping, [Review of] Report of Royal Commission on Penal System of Canada (*CJEPS* Nov. 551-9). R. G. Trotter, Which way Canada? (*QQ* autumn 289-99). F. J. Westcott, Approach to problem of tariff burdens on Western Canada (*CJEPS* May 209-18). W. Woodside, How can Germany make war? (*Reader's Digest* June; reprinted from *SN*).

See also pubns. of Committee on Jewish-Gentile Relationships, Toronto.

See also following periodicals with authors and features noted: *CF* (W. H. Alexander, H. Carver, M. N. Eisendrath, T. S. Ewart, E. A. Forsey, K. Gordon, G. M. A. Grube, E. A. Havelock, R. F. Legget, A. R. M. Lower, A. R. Marsden, J. C. Risk, F. R. Scott, G. Skilling, R. Spink, F. H. Underhill); *CJEPS* (H. King, A. Stewart); *CM* (Canada in English-speaking world; W. A. Deacon, L. Roberts, H. L. Stewart, W. Woodside); *DR* (Topics of day); League of Nations Soc. in Canada, *Monthly news sheet; MN* (MacG. F. Macintosh, A. S. Noad); *Mac.* (Backstage at Ottawa; Beverley Baxter, F. S. Chalmers, C. M. Defieux, G. A. Drew, F. Edwards, Lois R. Kerr, Madge Macbeth, J. B. McGeachy, B. Meredith, M. G. O'Leary, P. D. Ross, C. L. Shaw); *PA* (A. B. Balcom, G. F. Curtis, F. X. Jennings, H. A. Weir); *QQ* (Public affairs); *Round Table; SN* (Sir J. Aird, R. W. Baldwin, R. Banks, J. A. Cash, H. G. Christie, G. Graham, H. C. Howard, F. F. Hunter, N. Ignatieff, R. J. S. Langford, Margaret Lawrence, R. F. Legget, P. W. Luce, E. McInnis, L. A. MacKay, N. A. M. MacKenzie, F. H. D. Pickersgill, C. B. Pyper, L. Roberts, B. K. Sandwell, F. R. Scott, M. K. Shung, J. P. Simon, J. A. Stevenson, H. L. Stewart, H. F. Sutton, E. Turcotte, W. Woodside); *School* (L. J. Henry, T. J. Wright); *UTQ; WFP.*

See also quarterly bibliographies in *CHR* and *CJEPS;* and articles in *Financial Post*, as well as *Financial Post* Business Year Book and Surveys of Corporate Securities, Mines, and Canadian Oils.

VII. SCHOLARSHIP IN THE HUMANITIES[5]

A. Canadian Fields

Angus (H. F.) ed., Canada and her great neighbor: Sociological surveys of opinions and attitudes in Canada concerning the United States. (RCUS.) Toronto, Ryerson, xxxviii, 451pp., $5.50. Revd. *CF* Sept.; *CHR* June; *CJEPS* Feb. 1939; *DR* Oct.; *QQ* autumn; *UTQ* Jan. 1939. **Bovey (Wilfrid)**, The French Canadians to-day: A people on the march. Toronto, Dent, xii, 362pp., $3.00. Revd. *SN* Feb. 11, 1939. **Cameron (Kenneth)**, History of No. 1 General hospital, Canadian expeditionary force: No. 1 Canadian general hospital 1914-1919. Sackville, N.B., Tribune Press, xviii, 667pp., $4.50. Revd. *CHR* March 1939; *MN* winter. **Canada, DBS,** Bibliographical list of references to Canadian railways, 1829-1938. Ottawa, vi, 99pp., plano., $1.00. **Canada, Dominion of.** Report of the Public Archives for the year 1937. Ottawa, KP, xxviii, 597-802pp., $1.00. **Dorman (Robert)** comp., A statutory history of the steam and electric railways of Canada, 1836-1937. (Canada, Dept. of Transport.) Ottawa, KP, 765pp., $3.00. Revd. *CJEPS* Feb. 1939. **Duguid (A. Fortescue)**, Official history of the Canadian forces in the Great War, 1914-1919. General series, vol. I: From the outbreak of war to the formation of the Canadian

[5]Abbreviation: RCUS.—Relations of Canada and the United States, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of history and economics.

Corps August 1914-September 1915. (Dept. of National Defence.) Ottawa, KP, Text, xxviii, 596pp.; appendices and maps, lvi, 464pp., $2.00; $1.50. Revd. *CHR* March 1939; *SN* Aug. 13; *TLS* Dec. 24; *UTQ* April 1939. **Easterbrook (W. T.)**, Farm credit in Canada. Foreword by H. A. INNIS. (Political economy series, no. 2; Maurice Cody Foundation.) Toronto, U. of T. Press, xii, 260pp., $2.50 Revd. *CHR* March 1939. **Economic Survey Board, Manitoba:** J. V. DILLABOUGH, Transportation in Manitoba ([xii], 134, [x]pp., mimeo.); J. H. ELLIS, The soils of Manitoba (112pp.). **Entremont (H. Leander d')**, The forts of Cape Sable of the seventeenth century. Centre East Pubnico, N.S., The author, 106pp., 50c. **Glazebrook (G. P. deT.)**, A history of transportation in Canada. (RCUS.) Toronto, Ryerson, xxviii, 475pp., $5.50. Revd. *CF* June; *CHR* Sept.; *CJEPS* May; *QQ* autumn; *SN* April 30. **Grafton (C. S.)**, The Canadian Emma Gees: A history of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps. Canadian Machine Gun Corps Assoc., 218pp. [**Harvey (D. C.)**], Report, Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for the year ended 30th November, 1937. Halifax, KP, 44pp. Appendix B—Documents. **Jenness (Diamond)**, The Sarcee Indians of Alberta. (National Museum of Canada bull. no. 90.) Ottawa, KP, viii, 98pp., 25c. **Kennedy (W. P. M.)**, The constitution of Canada, 1534-1937: An introduction to its development, law and custom. 2nd. ed. London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, xxx, 628pp., $5.00. Revd. *CF* July; *CHR* Dec.; *QQ* autumn; *SN* Feb. 19. **Laing (Lionel H.)**. *See* MACKENZIE (N.) and. **Lower (A. R. M.)**, The North American assault on the Canadian forest: A history of the lumber trade between Canada and the United States. With studies of the Forest industries of British Columbia by W. A. CARROTHERS and of the Forest industries in the Maritime Provinces by S. A. SAUNDERS. (RCUS.) Toronto, Ryerson, xxviii, 377pp., $3.50. **McDonald (Douglas Moore)**, A select bibliography on the location of industry. (Social research bull. no. 2.) Montreal, McGill Univ., 1937, xii, 84pp. plano., 60c. **MacKay (R. A.)** and **Rogers (E. B.)**, Canada looks abroad. (Issued under the auspices of the C.I.I.A.) Foreword by J. W. DAFOE. London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, xx, 402pp., $3.00. Revd. *CF* Aug.; *CHR* June; *CJEPS* Feb. 1939; *NYT* July 10; *QQ* summer; *TLS* Sept. 11; *UTQ* Oct. **MacKenzie (Norman)** and **Laing (Lionel H.)** eds., Canada and the law of nations. Foreword by Sir ROBERT BORDEN. Introd. by J. B. SCOTT. (RCUS.) Toronto, Ryerson, xxviii, 567pp., $6.00. Revd. *CHR* Sept.; *DR* July. **Morse (William Inglis)**, Supplement to local history of Paradise, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia (1684-1938). Boston, Nathan Sawyer, 144 High St., [xvi], 79pp., $2.50. **Ravenhill (Alice)**, The native tribes of British Columbia. Victoria, B.C., KP, 142pp., $1.00. **Reid (Helen R. Y.)**. *See* YOUNG (C. H.) and. **Rogers (E. B.)**. *See* MACKAY (R. A.) and. **Thomson (Lesslie R.)**, The Canadian railway problem: Some economic aspects of Canadian transportation and a suggested solution for the railway problem. Toronto, Macmillan, xiv, 1080pp., $12.50. Revd. *CF* March 1939; *CJEPS* Feb. 1939; *SN* Jan. 21, 1939. **Young (Charles H.)** and **Reid (Helen R. Y.)**, The Japanese Canadians. With a second part on Oriental standards of living by W. A. CARROTHERS. Ed. by H. A. INNIS. (Pub. under auspices of Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Canadian Institute of International Affairs.) Toronto, U. of T. Press, xxx, 295pp., $2.25. Revd. *CHR* Dec.; *MN* winter; *SN* Feb. 4, 1939.

See also II A (MAUDE E. ABBOTT, E. ARCHIBALD, HELEN D. BEALS, MARION GILROY); II B (WM. PERKINS BULL, R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH, J. M. GIBBON, E. C. GUILLET, Canada, DBS—W. B. HURD, CHESTER MARTIN, A. S. MORTON, G. M. WRONG); II E (Sir A. G. DOUGHTY, G. P. deT. GLAZEBROOK, F. W. HOWAY, V. STEFANSSON).

Canadian Catholic Historical Association, report 1936-1937. Hull, Que., Leclerc Pr., 253 Laurier St., 38pp. **Canadian Historical Association,** Report of the annual meeting held at Ottawa, May 23-24, 1938. With historical papers. Toronto, U. of T. Press, 162pp. Contains, in Canadian field, papers by: J. R. BALDWIN, J. B. BREBNER, G. W. BROWN, J. I. COOPER, A. B. COREY, G. deT. GLAZEBROOK, D. C. HARVEY, D. G. G. KERR, E. MCINNIS, J. S. MARTELL, A. S. MORTON. **Nova Scotia Historical Society,** Collections,

vol. 24. Halifax, Imperial Pub. Co., xviii, 190pp. Contains articles by: A. S. Barnstead, W. R. Copp, R. D. Evans, Margaret Laurie, J. S. Martell, Mary C. Ritchie, E. J. Vickery, R. Williams. **Ontario Historical Society,** Papers and records, vol. XXXII. Toronto, The Society, 1937, 225pp. Contains papers by: E. A. Cruikshank, F. Eames, M. A. Garland, M. Q. Innis, H. O. Miller, W. L. Scott, G. W. Spragge, Pearl Wilson. **Royal Society of Canada,** Transactions, series 3, vol. XXXI, sect. 2, meeting of May, 1937 (209pp.; contains in the Canadian field papers by: W. F. Ganong, F. Landon, A. S. Morton, P. J. Robinson, F. G. Roe, E. Seaborn, Goldwin Smith, W. J. Wintemberg); vol. XXXII, sect. 2, meeting of May, 1938 (153pp.; contains in the Canadian field papers by: W. S. Fox, Fred Landon, A. S. Morton, G. R. F. Prowse, J. J. Talman, H. M. Thomas, W. S. Wallace, W. J. Wintemberg). **Waterloo Historical Society,** Twenty-third and twenty-fourth annual reports 1935, 1936. Kitchener, Ont., The Society, 155-248pp. Includes papers by: W. H. Breithaupt, O. A. F. Hamilton, R. E. Mills, D. N. Panabaker. **Welland County Historical Society,** Papers and records, vol. V, ed. by Louis Blake Duff. Welland, The Society, 237pp. Revd. *CHR* Dec. Includes papers by: H. C. Boultbee, E. A. Cruikshank, E. Green, W. G. Reive, G. H. Smith. **York Pioneer and Historical Society,** Toronto, Report for the year 1937. Toronto, Secretary, N. F. Caswell, 124 Spruce Hill Rd., 32pp.

S. D. Clark, Canadian Manufacturers' Association (*CJEPS* Nov. 505-23). W. C. Clark, Financial administration of government of Canada (*CJEPS* Aug. 391-419). A. R. Ford, Some notes on formation of Union government in 1917 (*CHR* Dec. 357-64). E. Forsey, Disallowance of provincial acts, reservation of provincial bills, and refusal of assent by lieutenant-governors since 1867 (*CJEPS* Feb. 47-59). Marion Gilroy, Imperial customs establishment in Nova Scotia, 1825-1855 (*CHR* Sept. 277-91). G. S. Graham, Sam Birnie's letter-book (*QQ* summer 204-11). Marguerite H. L. Grant, Historical sketches of hospitals and alms houses in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1749 to 1859 (*Nova Scotia Medical Bull.* April, May, Aug., 229-38, 294-304, 491-512). L. Hamilton, Foreigners in Canadian West (*DR* Jan. 448-60). D. C. Harvey, Halifax-Castine expedition (*DR* July 207-13). F. W. Howay, British Columbia's brigade trails (*Beaver* June 48-51). E. C. Hughes, Industry and rural system in Quebec (*CJEPS* Aug. 341-9). H. A. Innis, Penetrative powers of price system (*CJEPS* Aug. 299-319). W. P. M. Kennedy, Annual survey of literature of constitutional and administrative law and of Empire history (*CHR* Sept. 307-15). R. O. MacFarlane, British Indian policy in Nova Scotia to 1760 (*CHR* June 154-67). J. S. Martell, Side light on Federalist strategy during War of 1812 (*American Hist. R* April 553-66). Jean E. Murray, Early fur trade in New France and New Netherland (*CHR* Dec. 365-77). M. A. Pope, Confederation: Defence or deadlock? (*C Defence Q* April 274-81). G. F. G. Stanley, New Brunswick Fencibles (*C Defence Q* Oct. 39-53). F. H. Underhill, Edward Blake, Supreme Court Act, and appeal to Privy Council, 1875-6 (*CHR* Sept. 245-63). W. M. Whitelaw, Reconstructing Quebec Conference (*CHR* June 123-37).

See also following journals with writers noted: *Agricultural History* (G. S. Graham); *BCHQ* (G. Green, W. K. Lamb); *C Banker* (H. T. Davoud, S. R. Noble); *C Bar R* (A. Daggett); *C Chartered Accountant* (A. F. W. Plumptre); *CHR* (J. A. Gibson, Goldwin Smith); *CJEPS* (V. W. Bladen, C. F. Elliott, Courtland Elliott, J. L. McDougall and A. F. W. Plumptre, H. Marshall, J. B. Rutherford); *Economic Geography* (E. B. Shaw, Griffith Taylor); *Grand Manan Historian* (W. F. Ganong, J. Howe).

See also II B (A. G. Bailey, A. Brady, W. S. Fox, J. C. Goodfellow, J. S. Martell, L. S. Stavrianos, J. J. Talman); II D (R. Traquair); II E (M. A. Garland, F. W. Howay, E. McInnis, R. G. Riddell, C. B. Sissons, G. W. Spragge, F. H. Underhill, W. S. Wallace).

See also quarterly bibliographies in *CHR* and *CJEPS*.

B. Other Fields

(a) Language and Literature

General

Maritain (J. et Raissa), Situation de la poésie. Paris, Disclée De Brouwer, 15 fr.

H. HENEL, Der Sinn der Personennamen (*Deutsche Vierteljahresschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte* July 401-34).

English

Boeschenstein (Hermann). *See* LANGE (V.) and. **Lange (Viktor)** and **Boeschenstein (Hermann)**, Kulturkritik und Literatur-betractung in Amerika. (Sprache und Kultur der Germanischen und Romanischen Volker; B. Germanistische Reihe, Band XXIX.) Breslau, Germany, Priebatschs Buchhandlung, 78pp.

E. K. BROWN, Edith Wharton (*Etudes anglaises* Jan. 16-26). C. R. TRACY, Caliban upon Setebos (*Studies in Philology* July 487-99). JULIA GRACE WALES, Amleth's shield: A comment on the pictorial element of the Hamlet story, and A suggestion for a history of Shakespearean criticism by plays (*Trans. of Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters*, XXX, 1937, 303-12, 313-16). T. M. WEARS, Shakespeare's legal acquirements (*CBarR* Jan. 28-42). A. S. P. WOODHOUSE, Report for Canada in Bibliography of English language and literature, XVII (for 1936), Modern Humanities Research Association.

Other Modern Languages

Aish (Deborah A. K.), La métaphore dans l'œuvre de Stéphane Mallarmé. Paris, Droz, 211pp. Revd. *Le Temps* 19 juillet. **Boeschenstein (Hermann)** trans., Kanadische Lyrik. Bern, Hans Feuz Verlag, 70pp. **Dangelzer (Joan Yvonne)**, La description du milieu dans le roman français de Balzac à Zola. Paris, Les Presses Modernes, 270pp. **Denomy (Alexander Joseph)** ed., The old French lives of Saint Agnes: And other vernacular versions of the middle ages. (Harvard studies in romance languages, XIII.) Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, xii, 283pp., $4.00. **Hilborn (Harry Warren)**, A chronology of the plays of D. Pedro Calderón de la Barca. Toronto, U. of T. Press, viii, 119pp. **Jessiman (H.)**. *See* STEINHAUER (H.) and. **Lemaitre (Georges)**, Four French novelists: Marcel Proust, André Gide, Jean Giraudoux, Paul Morand. London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, xx, 419pp., $3.50. Revd. *CF* July; *NYT* July 10; *TLS* Sept. 3. **Shaw (James E.)**, The lady "philosophy" in the *Convivio*. Cambridge, Mass., Dante Society, 29pp. **Steinhauer (H.)** ed., Das deutsche Drama, 1880-1933 (Vol. I: From naturalism to expressionism. Vol. II: Expressionism and after. N.Y., Norton, viii, 239; viii, 280pp., $1.50 the vol.); and **Jessiman (Helen)** trans., Modern German short stories (World's classics; London, Toronto, Oxford, xvi, 263pp., 65c.).

M. A. BUCHANAN, Works of Cervantes and their dates of composition (*RSC* XXXII, 23-39). D. O. EVANS, Une supercherie littéraire: Le *Werther* français de Pierre Leroux (*Revue de littérature comparée* avril-juin 312-25). HEINRECH HENEL, Faust-translations and Faust-mosaics (*Monatshefte für deutschen Unterricht*, Univ. of Wisconsin, Feb. 71-9), Realismus und tragik in Hebbels Dramen (*PMLA* June 502-18). HARRY W. HILBORN, Versification of *La Selva confusa* (Modern Language Notes March 193-4). WATSON KIRKCONNELL, Rhaetoromanic tradition (*RSC* XXXI, 1937, 25-31). C. MEREDITH-JONES, Chronicle of Turpin in Saintonge (*Speculum* April 160-79). C. D. ROUILLARD, Montaigne et les Turcs (*Revue de littérature comparée* avril-juin 235-51). J. E. SHAW, American bibliography for 1937: Italian (*PMLA* LII, suppl.), Bibliography of Italian studies in America (*Italica* March 16-23; June 70-4; Sept. 182-8; Dec. 228-33). H. STEINHAUER, Hauptmann's Utopian fantasy, *Die insel der grossen mutter* (*Modern Language Notes* Nov. 516-21).

The following translations of poems have appeared: SKULI JOHNSON (*Lögberg* LI, no. 33, from Icelandic of E. P. Jonsson; *Heimskringla* LII, no. 44, *Lögberg*

LI, no. 31, from Islandic of S. G. Stephansson); WATSON KIRKCONNELL (*Magyar Muse* Jan.; *Slavonic and East European R* Jan., April); YAKOW NEWMANN (*CF* Jan., from Spanish of A. G. Lugue).

Classics

Bonner (Robert J.) and ***Smith (Gertrude)**, The administration of justice from Homer to Aristotle, vol. II. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, viii, 320pp., $3.50. **Classical Association of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.** Proceedings of the annual meeting, 1938. Synopses of papers in *JENS* Jan.: J. C. DOHERTY, Euripides and Greek tragedy; H. E. FOSTER, Dramatic technique of Euripides; A. K. GRIFFIN, Modernity of the classics. **English (B. R.)**, The problem of freedom in Greece from Homer to Pindar. (U. of T. studies, Philology and literature series, no. 12.) Toronto, U. of T. Press, 106pp., $1.25.

S. M. ADAMS, Roman comedy (*UTQ* July 514-31). W. H. ALEXANDER, Criticism of text-criticism (*RSC* XXXII, 15-21), De Imperio (*Classical Bull.* March 41-3), Spe longus Horace, Ars Poetica 172 (*Classical J* Jan. 226-8), Word order in Sophocles OI 1430-31 (*Classical Philology* Jan. 89-90). N. W. DEWITT, Epicurean Suavitas (*RSC* XXXII, 41-8), Interpretations of certain sententiae of Epicurus (*RSC* XXXI, 1937, 45-50), Later Paideia of Epicurus (*Trans. of Amer. Philological Assoc.* LXVIII, 326-33), Semantics of Latin participles (*Classical J* May 450-6). WATSON KIRKCONNELL, Loanwords in Latin (*MAR* fall 16-18). L. A. MACKAY, Horace, Odes iv, 5, 17-20 (*Classical J* March 359-60), Vergil, Aeneid IX, 213-15 (*Classical J* Dec. 171-3). LIONEL PEARSON, Apollonius of Rhodes and the old geographers (*American J of Philology* Oct. 443-59), Jebb on Sophocles OI 1430-31 (*Classical Philology* July 308-9). J. C. ROBERTSON, Pronunciation of Latin (*School* Dec. 302-6). D. O. ROBSON, Nationality of poet Caecilius Statuis (*American J of Philology* July 301-8). HOMER A. THOMPSON, The Pnyx, seat of Athenian democracy (*School* Jan. 410-17). O. J. TODD, ΤΡΙΤΑΓΩΝΙΣΤΗΣ: A reconsideration (*Classical Q* Jan. 30-8).

Oriental Languages (and N.T. Greek)

Berry (James G.), The criticism of the pastoral epistles: A thesis submitted for the degree of D.D. of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. Martintown, Ont., Author, [U. of T. Press], 85pp. **Meek (Theophile James)** co-translator and revising ed., The Bible: An American translation. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1130pp.

THEOPHILE JAMES MEEK, Hebrew poetic structure as a translation guide (*Bull. of C Society of Biblical Studies* Oct. 11-16), Lapses of Old Testament translators (*J of American Oriental Society* March 122-9), Magic spades in Mesopotamia (*UTQ* Jan. 228-48), Present state of Mesopotamian studies (*Haverford symposium on archaeology and the Bible* ed. *E. GRANT, New Haven, American Schools of Oriental Research 158-87). J. HUGH MICHAEL, Phenomenon in text of Romans (*J of Theological Studies* April 150-4). W. E. STAPLES, Cultic motifs in Hebrew thought (*American J of Semitic Languages and Literatures* Jan. 44-55). W. R. TAYLOR, Nestorian crosses in China (*American J of Semitic Languages and Literatures* Jan. 56-60). WILLIAM C. WHITE, Hellenic influence on Chinese art: T'any Rhyton cups modelled on western forms (*Illustrated London News* April 23, 710), Tomb tile pictures of ancient China, their date and their making (*Illustrated London News* July 24, 1937, 170-3).

See also VI A (Sir R. A. FALCONER).

(b) Philosophy and General Science

Gilson (Etienne), Archives d'histoire doctrinale et littéraire du Moyen Age. Années 1937 et 1938. Dirigées par E. GILSON et *G. THÈRY (Paris, J. Vrin, 344pp.); The philosophy of St. Bonaventure (London, Sheed and Ward, xiv, 551pp.; revd. *QQ* summer; *TLS* April 2); Reason and revelation in the

middle ages (N.Y., Scribner, [x], 114pp., $1.50; revd. *NYT* Jan. 29, 1939). **Harrower (M. R.)**, The psychologist at work: An introduction to experimental psychology. London, Kegan Paul [Toronto, Musson], 1937, xiv, 184pp., $1.50. **Maritain (Jacques)**, The degrees of knowledge (N.Y., Scribner, xviii, 475pp., $6.00); Metafísica de Bergson, Freudismo y psicvanálisis (Publicaciones de Filosofía Contemporanea, I; Buenos Aires, Instituto de Filosofía, 73pp.); True humanism (N.Y., Scribner, xviii, 304pp., $3.50; revd. *NYT* Jan. 29, 1939; *TLS* Jan. 28, 1939). **Sandiford (Peter)**, Foundations of educational psychology. Vol. 1: Nature's gifts to man. Toronto, Longmans, xvi, 464pp., $3.25. **Watson (W. H.)**, On understanding physics. Cambridge Univ. Press [Toronto, Macmillan], xii, 146pp., $2.25.

Frank Allen, Unity of physical world (*MAR* fall 37-40). S. N. F. Chant, Clairvoyance, telepathy, and psychology [review of Rhine, New frontiers of the mind] (*UTQ* Jan. 265-8). T. W. Cook, Whole and four part learning thirty-two unit spider mazes (*J of Experimental Psychology* XXII, 439-50). C. W. Hendel, A philosophy of "humanism" [review of Gilson, Unity of philosophical experience] (*UTQ* Oct. 114-18). J. W. A. Hickson, Recent attacks on causal knowledge (*Philosophical R* Nov. 595-606). G. Humphrey, Three experiments on thought (*A manual of psychological experiments* ed. E. G. Boring *et al.*, N.Y. and London, 172-81). A. G. Huntsman, Problem of life (*RSC Proceedings* 63-80). A. H. Johnson, Criticism of D. Bidney's "Spinoza and Whitehead" (*Philosophical R* July 410-14). J. W. Lawson, Mathematics and truth (*MAR* spring 40-7). R. C. Lodge, Philosophy of make-believe (*MAR* fall 33-6), Synthesis or comparison? (*J of Philosophy* Aug. 4, 432-40). J. A. Long, Charlatanism in measurement of personality (*School* March 572-6). John Macdonald, Belief in luck, and Inconsistency intellectual and moral (*C Credit Institute Bulls.* 83, 85, Oct. 1-8, Dec. 1-8). G. McLure, Composition of intelligence (*QQ* autumn 300-7). J. T. Muckle (ed.), "Isaac Israeli's liber de defincionibus" (*Archives d'histoire doctrinale et littéraire du Moyen Age*, Paris, 299-340). Paul O'Sullivan, *MS* of Johannes de Sancto Amando (*Bull. of Academy of Medicine*, Toronto, April 158-61). R. E. K. Pemberton, Evolution or revolution [review of Jackson, Dialectics] (*CF* March 417-19). J. A. Russell, Light and color (*MAR* fall 26-8). H. L. Stewart, Cartesian tercentenary: Descartes and his age (*RSC* XXXI, 1937, 1-11), Machiavelli and twofold truth (*Personalist* spring). A. S. P. Woodhouse, review article on Lovejoy, Great Chain of Being (*J of English and Germanic Philology* Jan.).

(c) Social Sciences

Blackler (C. F.). *See* Marsh (L.C.) and. **Bready (J. Wesley)**, England, before and after Wesley: The evangelical revival and social reform. London, Hodder & Stoughton [Toronto, Musson], 463pp., $3.50. Revd. *CF* Oct.; *SN* Oct. 1; *TLS* May 28. **Fleming (A. Grant)**. *See* Marsh (L.C.) and. **Gelber (Lionel)**, The rise of Anglo-American friendship: A study in world politics 1898-1906. London, N.Y., Toronto, Oxford, viii, 292pp., $5.00. Revd. *NYT* Dec. 25; *TLS* Jan. 14, 1939. **Innis (H. A.)** ed., Essays in political economy in honour of E. J. Urwick. Introd. by Hon. and Rev. H. J. Cody. Toronto, U. of T. Press, 236pp., $2.50. Includes essays by: C. A. Ashley, I. M. Biss, V. W. Bladen, F. W. Burton, Agatha Chapman, S. D. Clark, V. F. Coe, C. W. M. Hart, C. B. MacPherson, L. T. Morgan, A. F. W. Plumptre, W. J. Waines, L. Warshaw. Revd. *CF* Aug.; *CJEPS* May; *SN* March 19. **Kirkwood (Kenneth P.)**, Renaissance in Japan: A cultural survey of the seventeenth century. Tokyo, Meiji Press, xvi, 414pp. **Leighton (Joseph Alexander)**, Social philosophies in conflict. N.Y., Appleton-Century, 1937, xxii, 546pp., $4.00. **Marsh (Leonard C.)**, **Fleming (A. Grant)**, and **Blackler (C. F.)**, Health and unemployment: Some studies of their relationships. (McGill social research series, no. 7.) Oxford, xxvi, 243pp., $2.50. Revd. *CF* Sept.; *CJEPS* Nov. **Skelton (Oscar D.)**, Our generation: Its gains and losses. Being the inaugural course of lectures delivered at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, 1937. (Green Foundation lectures.) Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press,

x, 116pp., $1.50. [**Tarshis (Lorie)**], An economic program for American democracy. By seven Harvard and Tufts economists, including Lorie Tarshis. N.Y., Vanguard Press, 91pp., $1.00. **Vineberg (Philip F.)**, The French franc and the gold standard. Rev. ed. (Guy Drummond pubns., McGill Univ.) Montreal, Witness Press, 116pp. **Woodhouse (A. S. P.)** ed., Puritanism and liberty: Being the army debates (1647-9) from the Clarke manuscripts with supplementary documents. Introd. by editor. London [Toronto], Dent, c, 506pp., 18*s*. Revd. *London Mercury* Dec.; *New English Weekly* Nov. 10; *New Statesman* Nov. 12; *Oxford Mag.* Jan. 1939; *SN* March 4, 1939; *Spectator* Oct. 28; *TLS* Dec. 31; *UTQ* Jan. 1939.

See also VI A (BERTHA MEYER, C. J. S. SPRIGGE).

E. R. ADAIR, International Congress of Historical Sciences (*CHR* Dec. 387-93). J. R. BALDWIN, England and French seizure of Society Islands (*J of Modern History* June 212-31). D. COWIE, Price control in New Zealand (*QQ* summer 180-4). D. G. CREIGHTON, Victorians and Empire (*CHR* June 138-53). H. N. FIELDHOUSE, Bolingbroke and idea of non-party government (*History* June 41-56). G. S. GRAHAM, Admiral Von Tirpitz and origin of Anglo-German naval rivalry (*C Defence Q* April 305-12), Grey's foreign policy (*QQ* winter 453-9). H. A. INNIS, Passing of political economy (*Commerce J*, U. of T. Commerce Club, March, 3-6). R. F. LEGGET, Engineer and community (*DR* Oct. 327-36). MARCUS LONG, Democracy and social progress (*MAR* spring 29-32). A. R. M. LOWER, From Huskisson to Peel: Study in mercantilism (*RSC* XXXI, 1937, 51-68), Product of revolutions: Basic factors in English history (*CHA* 31-40). W. S. MCCULLOUGH, This anti-Semitism (*QQ* autumn 384-93). D. J. MCDOUGALL, Political revolution in sixteenth century (*Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa* oct.-déc. 463-9). R. O. MACFARLANE, Massachusetts Bay truck houses in diplomacy with Indians (*New England Q* March 48-65). EDGAR MCINNIS, Sir Edward Grey and Germany (*UTQ* April 315-28). L. RICHTER, Limitations of unemployment insurance (*DR* July 229-44). HENRY SOMERVILLE, Modern revolution (*Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa* oct.-déc. 474-83). GRIFFITH TAYLOR, Correlations and culture (British Assoc. for Advancement of Science, Cambridge, 103-38; presidential address to Sect. E). E. J. URWICK, Is there a scientific sociology? [review of MacIver, Society] (*CJEPS* May 231-40), Liberalism true and false (*UTQ* April 289-97). A. S. P. WOODHOUSE, Puritanism and democracy (*CJEPS* Feb. 1-21).

See also following periodicals, with authors noted: *C Banker* (W. S. FERGUSON); *CF* (J. N. HERAPATH); *CJEPS* (C. A. CURTIS); *Commerce J* (W. S. FERGUSON); *Municipal News*, Union of Municipalities, B.C., Alta., Sask., and Man. (W. S. FERGUSON).

VIII. HANDBOOKS AND COMPILATIONS

Booth (Sydney S.), Stumble-bugs. Hamilton, Ont., Sterling Press, [The author, 167 Rosslyn Ave.], 1937, 16pp., 25c. Words often mispronounced. **Brown (Cynthia)**, Cooking—with a grain of salt. Introd. by B. K. SANDWELL. Toronto, Macmillan, xvi, 382pp., $2.75. Revd. *SN* Oct. 22. **Cutting (A. B.)**, Canadian home gardening the year 'round. Toronto, Musson, 256pp., $1.75. Revd. *CB* April-May. [**Dale (Arch.)**], $25 a month: Adventures in Aberhartia with Arch Dale and Winnipeg Free Press. Winnipeg, Winnipeg Free Press, [60]pp., 25c. [Cartoons]. **Frisby (W. G.)**, The conduct of a meeting [and] How to arrange a public dinner. (New Dominion books.) Toronto, Ryerson, iv, 52pp.; iv, 52pp., 30c. each. **Lewis (Nellie M.)**, Games and parties the year round: Balanced programmes for week-day church groups, socials, home fun parties, etc. Toronto, Ryerson, xiv, 130pp., $1.50. **Lynde (C. J.)**, Science experiments with home equipment. Toronto, Dent, 244pp., $1.25. **Pink (M. Alderton)**, A dictionary of correct English. (Canadian Pacific Foundation Library.) Toronto, Pitman, xii, 198pp. **Reid (Jessie)**, Three

meals a day. Toronto, Musson, 435pp., $2.00. **Roberts (Ernest B.),** Modernizing English: spel-rid-ryt; spelling reform made easy, simpler handwriting, plainer print. Toronto, The author, 58 Maitland St., 1937, 24pp. **Servos (Launcelot Cressy),** Practical instruction in golf. Emmaus, Pa., Rodale Press, [x], 175pp., $1.00. 2nd. ed. Revd. *Bridle and Golfer* Sept.; *Toronto Globe and Mail* Sept. 14; *Toronto Telegram* Oct. 8. **Smith (Harold H.), Jarrett (Fred),** and **Wright (Irma),** Typewriting technique. Toronto, Gregg Pub. Co., 124pp., $1.00. **Stone (Phil),** "Gold in the brass:" A collection. Toronto, Author, 190 Palmerston Ave., [35]pp., 25c. Short stories, light verse, jokes.